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REPORTAGE ON U.S., S. KOREAN REJECTION OF TALKS

DPRK Embassy in USSR Reacts

SK230307 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] On 18 July, our Embassy in the Soviet Union held a press conference on the rejection by the United States and South Korean side of our peace proposal to hold talks between military authorities. Present at the conference were functionaries from the publication and press media in the USSR including news agencies, newspapers, and broadcasting.

Yi Tu-il, charge d'affaires of our Embassy in the USSR, spoke. Explaining in detail the contents of our peace proposal to hold talks between military authorities, he stressed that this proposal is the most realistic and urgent proposal for easing tension in Korea and preventing the increasing danger of war.

Denouncing the U.S. military and South Korean sides unjust refusal of our peace proposal, he stated that the U.S. military and South Korean side refusing to even receive the letter calling for holding the talks is a wicked challenge to the aspirations of all Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

He stressed that the United States should give up its bellicose position of opposing not only the tripartite talks and talks among military authorities, but all of our peace-loving proposals, and that it should end the aggressive war provocation maneuvers and immediately withdraw the U.S. forces and all nuclear weapons from South Korea.

In conclusion, he expressed deep thanks to the Soviet Union for actively supporting the Korean people's just struggle on the occasion of the anti-U.S. joint struggle month. He expressed his firm belief that the Soviet party, government, and people will in the future more actively support and encourage the peace-loving initiatives of the WPK and the DPRK Government.

DPRK Embassy in PRC Reacts

SK230501 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Sin In-ha, ambassador of our country to China, arranged a press conference on 21 July to denounce the unjust attitude of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique which rejected the proposal for talks among military authorities put forth by our side. Present at the conference were reporters of Chinese newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting correspondents of many countries to China, and functionaries from the print media.

Ambassador Sin In-ha spoke at the conference. Recalling that our side put forth a new proposal to the United States and the South Korean side calling for talks between military authorities in connection with the prevailing strained situation, he stated that this proposal is not only the most realistic and urgent national salvation measure to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and prevent the increasing danger of war, but also a very timely and reasonable proposal for creating a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue.

Pointing out that with its justness, our proposal aroused great repercussions and support from governments, political parties, public organizations, a broad strata of social circles, and the press of many nations around the world, he denounced the U.S. side and the South Korean side, the parties concerned, for not showing the deserved response and for rejecting the proposal for talks among military authorities without any convincing reason. He exposed the vicious aims of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, which has rejected our new peace proposal while treating it with insincerity. Noting that because the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are pursuing the policy of war and confrontation by refusing our peace proposal, and noting that tension on the Korean peninsula persists and the danger of a nuclear war increases each day, he demanded that they immediately respond to the talks among military authorities as we have proposed.

MINJU CHOSON 15 Jul Commentary

SK150549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0539 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 15 (KCNA) -- The U.S. and South Korean sides, turning down the proposal of the supreme command of the Korean People's Army to have talks between military authorities with the attendance of the holders of military power in the north and the south, claimed that the problem of detente should be discussed within the framework of the Military Armistice Commission. But this is a nonsensical assertion going against reason and lacking feasibility. MINJU CHOSON says this today in its signed commentary. It points out:

Major problems in the military domain awaiting solution such as the reduction of military strength and armament, which we intend to discuss at the talks of military authorities, are not stipulated in the Armistice Agreement. And the U.S. side has no face to insist on discussing detente at the Military Armistice Commission. When we had proposed that the question of stopping military exercises for detente be discussed at the MAC meeting, the U.S. side had opposed the discussion itself, contending it was beyond the function of the MAC. Its incoherent mumblings, arguing one time it could be discussed and another time it could not, is no more than a fabulous pretext to avoid our just proposal.

The South Korean side stands naked as a stooge of U.S. imperialism by claiming that the problem of detente should be debated at the Military Armistice Commission. The assertion of the U.S. and South Korean sides that the question of detente should be discussed at the MAC is an artifice to shirk the responsibility for refusing the talks of military authorities and mislead public opinion at home and abroad into believing that they are interested in the relaxation of tensions. The U.S. and South Korean sides should not spell out unreasonable balderdash but respond to our proposal for talks of military authorities without delay.

GFTUK Scores U.S., S. Korea

SK210524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, in the name of the entire Korean working class, bitterly denounces the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in rejecting our proposal for talks of military authorities, regarding it as a grave challenge to peace and a total refusal of North-South dialogue, declares the GFTUK Central Committee in its statement July 20.

The statement says:

By turning down our peace proposal for talks of military authorities the U.S. imperialists proved for themselves the sheer falsity of their claim that they are present in South Korea to counter the "threat from the North". By outrightly turning down our new peace-oriented proposal, they revealed more clearly to the world that their noisy talk about "detente", "dialogue", and "peace" were also fraud. If the United States is so afraid of showing up at the table of peaceful talks, it should not have aggravated tensions in South Korea and sought a war but have gone home early, taking along its aggression troops and destruction weapons including nuclear weapons.

By refusing our peace initiative in the same tune with its master, the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan group stripped itself naked as a despicable colonial stooge.

The United States and South Korean authorities should act with discretion, clearly mindful that they will be condemned more bitterly by the entire Korean people and world peaceloving peoples as the wrecker of dialogue and bellicose elements if they persistently turn down our proposal.

'ULCHI-86' EXERCISES SAID CREATING TENSION

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK210600 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 20 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 21 July commentary: "What Does the "Ulchi-86" Exercise Show?"]

[Text] The "Ulchi-86" war commotion has continued in South Korea since 14 July. The "Ulchi-86" exercise is a war exercise -- the largest in history -- conducted all at once by mobilizing the puppet forces, the Homeland Reserve Forces, various puppet institutions, and all South Korean residents and cars.

During the war exercise, the puppets conducted a comprehensive exercise of the puppet Air Force involving the defense of its bases; an exercise of the puppet forces involving blocking guerrillas; an exercise involving mobilization of the Homeland Reserve Forces without advance notice; an exercise against chemical, biological, and radioactive warfare; a traffic control exercise; a blackout exercise against night-time air raids; an exercise involving the reporting of residents [to relevant institutions], fire drills; a fuel and food ration exercise; an exercise involving the provision of relief in an emergency; and all other types of exercises against all possibilities that may loom when a war is provoked. They even mobilized women in a live ammunition firing exercise. Even though the puppets had simultaneously conducted various types of war exercises, never had they conducted all types of exercises all at once on Cheju Island in the South Sea and in all other areas in South Korea, not to mention the front areas near the Military Demarcation Line, by mobilizing everyone and everything.

The "Ulchi-86" exercise, which was conducted under the pretext of checking plans for wartime and preparations for an all-out war by the people, means that the puppets, together with the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, actually invoked the bill concerning management of resources in preparation for war to mobilize all human and material resources in South Korea by wielding this bill after igniting a war of northward invasion. The puppets showed unprecedented madness in this exercise.

In a statement issued simultaneously with the beginning of the war exercise, the puppet minister of Culture and Information, a government mouthpiece, openly blew war trumpets. The puppet Ministry of Culture and Information printed booklets on how to act in an emergency, distributed them to the residents, and forced them to follow this instruction. While prowling about places where military exercises were being conducted in a simulated combat situation, the Chon Tu-hwan ring yelled that the residents must actively participate in the exercise. The puppets broadcasted the relays of war exercises every hour on television and had newspapers and radios report on the exercises on a large scale, thereby inspiring war fever.

This year alone, the South Korean puppets, together with the U.S. imperialists, have almost daily conducted the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercises, the "Tangbol," "Piho," and "Pangpae" exercises, what they have called joint exercises, civil defense exercises, and all other types of military exercise commotions. The "Ulchi-86" exercise is part of these successive war exercises and their direct extension.

While all people hope that peace is maintained and stabilized on the Korean peninsula, they successively conducted war exercises and fired guns, thereby making noise. This shows that the puppets' madness for war has reached an extreme. The "Ulchi-86" military exercise shows that even though they babble that they want the alleviation of tension and peace, the South Korean puppets are not interested in alleviating tension but only in inspiring North-South confrontation and leading the situation to the brink of war.

Turning down our proposal for holding talks among military authorities to find realistic ways to prevent the increasing danger of war and to alleviate tension, they kicked up the war commotion more noisily than ever before. This is a grave challenge to peace. By responding to our peace proposal with war exercise commotions, the South Korean puppets have clearly shown that they have become more reckless in pursuing military adventurism with the passage of time.

Before they began the "Ulchi-86" war exercise commotion, they demanded that the dialogue, which they suspended, be resumed. The large-scale military exercise conducted following this clearly exposed the deceptiveness of their babble about dialogue. They babble about dialogue, while loading guns with ammunition and pointing them at us. What is the use of such dialogue?

Dialogue is necessary to alleviate tension, improve North-South relations, and reunite severed national ties. A dialogue that does not help improve relations is not meaningful, and sitting face to face would just be a waste of time. Only when an atmosphere of trust and reconcilation is promoted can both the Red Cross talks and the economic talks be resumed, and only when mistrust and misunderstanding are removed, can successes be attained from the talks. The puppets' war commotion has nothing to do with dialogue, but is a maneuver to inspire confrontation and maintain division. The "Ulchi-86" military exercise commotion, which the South Korean puppets kicked up against us, made one keenly recognize the necessity of holding dialogue after those who hold real power in the military sit together and devise realistic measures to alleviate the situation.

The "Ulchi-86" war exercise commotion again shows that South Korea is a very unsuitable place for the Asian and Olympic Games. Since the beginning of this year, not a day has passed without guns being fired in South Korea.

During the war commotion, the youths, students, democratic figures, and peaceful residents -- who oppose the policy of aggression, fascism, and war, and who demand independence, democracy, and peace -- were suppressed by the oppressors, and numerous people were arrested and imprisoned.

South Korea, where the danger of war constantly prevails because military exercises are successively conducted and because military force is strengthened, where human rights violations are everyday occurrences, and where social chaos and uneasiness have continued, is not a suitable place for international sports games.

A war exercise commotion is not compatible with peace. Those who, ignoring the aspirations of the people desiring independence, democracy, and peace, pursue the policy of war cannot last long. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, learning a lesson from history, must act with discretion.

U.S. OLYMPIC OFFICIAL'S REMARK ON DPRK DENOUNCED

SK230152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Reversed Argument"]

[Text] In a press conference held recently at the Foreign Press Club in Washington, the chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee provoked us over the 1988 Olympics. Saying that we should accept some kind of proposals, he reportedly babbled that if concessions or compromises are made to accommodate nations using the Olympics for political purposes, the Olympic movement will be held a political hostage.

This can only be said to be a reversed argument. How can he utter such remarks? And who is it who has tried to use the Olympics for political purposes?

It is widely known that the Olympic movement is now faced with a serious crisis because Seoul in South Korea has been awarded the right to host the 24th Olympiad in 1988, and that this situation has resulted from a maneuver by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets, who are bent on using the Olympics for impure political purposes.

The fact that Seoul, which is in every way an inappropriate venue for the 24th Olympiad, was chosen as the venue for the Olympics as a result of dirty political machinations. With a view toward creating a favorable environment for acceptance of the fabrication of two Koreas, the U.S. imperialists had the puppets make efforts to be awarded the right to host the Olympics in Seoul and actively backed them to this end.

A fellow holding the title of secretary general of the U.S. Olympic Committee who sneaked into Seoul in April of 1981, before Seoul had been chosen as the site for the Olympics, received an enormous bribe from the puppets in exchange for his promise to actively back them in obtaining the right to host the Olympics. It is no longer a secret that later at the IOC conference held in Baden-Baden, U.S. Olympic officials maneuvered to pressure members of U.S. satellite countries to support choosing Seoul as the venue for the 1988 Olympics.

What is it but a fraudulent use of the Olympic movement for political purposes? The open babbling by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets that the Seoul Olympics will open a favorable prospect for realizing simultaneous entry into the United Nations and cross recognition is clearly testimony to this argument. Through Seoul's unilateral hosting of the Olympics, they are now scheming to embellish South Korea as an independent state and to have the division of Korea recognized as permanent in the eyes of the international community.

In fact, during the nearly 100-year history of the Olympics not once has anyone maneuvered to fraudulently use the Olympics for impure political purposes as nakedly and brazen-facedly as they do now. It is an outrage of unspeakable proportion that those chiefly responsible for such a political cabal are now provoking others by arguing that the others are attempting to use the Olympics for political purposes.

As for the proposal to cohost the Olympics that we have advanced, it is designed, in fact, to keep the Olympics from being fraudulently used for political purposes and to rescue the Olympics from a crisis. If and when our proposal for cohosting the Olympics is realized, the danger of division facing the Olympic movement, generated by the choice of Seoul as the venue for the 24th Olympiad, will be overcome and the 24th Olympiad will run smoothly and all countries in the world will participate in it. If this happens, it will also create a favorable environment for realizing the reunification of our country.

For this reason, our proposal for cohosting the Olympics is widely supported and sympathized with throughout the world. The fact that the chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee has taken issue with our reasonable and just proposal has laid bare their dark intentions to use the Olympics for impure political purposes. Black and white cannot be reversed and facts also cannot be changed.

The issue of whether the Olympics will be hosted by a single party or cohosted has emerged as a serious problem of whether to allow the Olympics to be fraudulently used for political purposes or to keep them from being used in such a way, and whether to lead the Olympics to division or to guarantee their smooth execution.

Instead of trying to toy with the Olympics politically by misleading public opinion through its unreasonableness and sophistry, the United States should take a positive stand concerning our proposal for cohosting the Olympics.

TASS SAYS GROMYKO SUPPORTS DPRK OLYMPICS PLAN

SK110509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 9 (KCNA) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, July 9 supported the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the co-hosting of the Olympic Games, according to a TASS report.

When he received Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, visiting the Soviet Union to watch the Goodwill Sports Games, at Kremlin that day, he stated that, as regards the discussion of the problem of the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games, the Soviet Union supports the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the forthcoming Olympic Games be held in the North and the South of Korea.

Stressing that this would make the situation on the Korean peninsula healthy and help stage the games without a hitch, he said the International Olympic Committee should contribute to a fair solution of this problem.

SEOUL POLLUTION MARS ASIAN GAMES, BURDENS PEOPLE

SK222210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet clique decided to close nearly all factories, suspend all ongoing construction projects and run all vehicles every other day in five cities including Seoul and surrounding area, Taegu, Pusan and Kwangju for more than a fortnight from September 20, when the Asian Games open, according to a South Korean newspaper. These steps were reportedly taken because of the serious pollution in the cities. This shows that the puppets themselves feel very uneasy about the reality of South Korea reduced to a "kingdom of pollution."

When South Korea was designated as the site of the Asian Games, public opinion at home and abroad said because of the pollution in South Korea sports technique could not be fully displayed and some record holders even lost their records in the past there and, therefore, South Korea is not suitable for the games. Much upset at this, the puppets decided to lock all pollution-causing objects.

It is evident that these steps will make many people suffer from great difficulty in their living because they will be deprived of an opportunity to earn money during this period. International sports games sponsored by the puppets will impose only sufferings and burdens upon the people.

VNS URGES S. KOREAN STUDENTS TO UNITE WITH MASSES

SK231048 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Summary of an editorial carried in the 2 May edition of MINJOK MINJU CHONSON [NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT] from the "Hour for Youths and Students" program: "Let Us Put an End to Comprador Military Fascism by All Uniting Through the May Struggle."

[Text] 1. The masses are trying to tear down the contradictory structure in this land.

One million fellow students burning with passion and mettle in the revolution, let us all unite under the fighting banner for the nation and democracy! The desire for liberation, which is vibrating among the working masses, and the stormy indignation of the masses, which has burst forth in Kwangju, Pusan, Taegu, and other places throughout the country, eloquently reflects the great aspirations of the masses, main forces of reform in this land, for the revolution. This is an eruption of the will of the masses for reform -- the will to tear down this land's contradictory structure with hostile confrontation between U.S. and Japanese imperialism and military fascism, and the masses as an intrinsic essence -- and a prelude to the struggle to realize the solemn historic truth of establishing a national and democratic regime.

2. Let us look back upon the road we have traversed.

Failing to firmly achieve brilliant success in the struggle during the first half of 1985 -- during which the struggle to execute the ringleaders involved in the massacre, the occupation of the USIS building and a sit-in there, and the strike struggle of workers in the Kuro industrial complex in alliance were conducted in succession -- we have been in a state of extreme powerlessness and defeatism, with the centripetal force of struggle lost amid intensifying suppression by the enemy.

This was manifested in the phenomenon in which failure to determine the correct position of the struggle for the nation and democracy -- the struggle of utilizing constitutional revision -- in the latter half of 1985 took shape in a flood of slogans of an alterative and anarchic nature. In particular, the struggle to abolish the fascist Constitution vividly exposed the idealistic and anarchic nature of the student movement. Also, the idealistic and half-baked perception of worker-student solidarity was a decisive factor in causing the struggle to lose its course and further aggravating the confusion of struggle. In the vortex of this general confusion, main forces lost the point of concentration and were utterly split. Under the cover of this, defeatism and adventurism have spread at the same time and the alienation of the leading forces from the masses has been gradually widened.

Because it lacked unified recognition of the direction of struggle, the student movement during the first quarter of 1986 failed to correctly find a point of connection with the masses in the course of forming the general associations of students and in the struggle against the (?in-camp military training), failed to concentrate the demands of the masses as an effective means, and failed to develop into a united political struggle through the organization of propaganda and agitation throughout the country.

3. Where are we now?

As the flames of the will of the masses, burning with [word indistinct] for reform are creating an objective situation in the period of revolutionary upswing and causing a general critical situation in the U.S. imperialists' neocolonial domination and subjugation and fascism, the plot of the reactionary forces to obliterate the will of the masses for reform and absorb it in the system is becoming undisguised as a maneuver for stabilization through the U.S. imperialists' neocolonial system and is coming to the surface as offensives and defensives between military fascism and conservative political forces in connection with the question of constitutional revision.

The moves of neo-interventionism -- the U.S. imperialists' revolution-prevention strategy toward the Third World in general -- are also being attempted fully in South Korea. This is, on the one hand, increasing the open threat of nuclear provocations through "Team Spirit" and the annual South Korean-U.S. security consultative conference and intensifying suppression of the political consciousness of the masses through the aggravation of tension and the offensive of the ideology of division and, on the other hand, it is causing the diversification of relations of power among the South Korean ruling forces and the reorganization and stabilization of the subjugating and fascist system.

In addition to this, Chon Tu-hwan's scheme to tide over a suffocating situation and secure long-term power has taken the shape of the tour of Europe and proposals for North-South dialogue. Furthermore, such complicated relations of power as the NKDP's approach to the U.S. imperialists, the exposure of full-fledged competition between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, Kim Chong-pil's return home, and No Tae-u's theory on the absolute protection of the Constitution aimed at checking these [word indistinct] have been formed.

This notwithstanding, while watching their ongoing reactionary plots, we have allowed the will of the masses for reform, amid the erroneous perception of the situation, to be raped by the deceptive games of the reactionary forces.

For this reason, our movement for the nation and democracy intends to realize its [word indistinct] of correctly serving the will of the masses for reform by keenly feeling the past mistake of having neglected the reformative energy of the masses and by newly setting our ranks in good order.

4. What is the road along which our masses should advance?

Our movement is required to effect a turn of rapid development in the fierce flames of the heated advance of the movement for the liberation of workers and the struggle for the nation and democracy. This (?means) the [word indistinct] (?construction) of the united front for the nation and democracy, which has as a core and centripetal force a nationwide fighting alliance of workers and solidarity with students to build it, and is the primary task of our movement at the present stage.

Taking notice of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist military ruling system and the situation, which is rushing toward the peak of a crisis in 1987 and 1988, we should concentrate our efforts on breaking through this period by viewing it as an opportunity to induce our main forces to make giant strides, all in order to fulfill tasks that must be completed immediately. In other words, in the process of an inevitable struggle, in which the masses' struggle for their own liberation should ultimately move toward an uprising or a situation akin to it, we should rapidly build the united front for the nation and democracy as the leading force of the [word indistinct] of the wide-ranging, absolute contradiction facing the masses and the struggle and as an incipient form of the national and democratic regime.

This being the case, the short strategic period from 1986 to 1988 should be preconditioned by preparations for a concentrated and limited breakthrough and by putting such preparations into practice. The task facing our movement at present is to correctly organize the will of the masses to effect changes, as a will for power in the (?realm) of a struggle for national democratic reform, and lay material foundations for concrete struggle to regain power through struggle.

The formation of the chief leading body -- the establishment of local struggle leagues as the bud that grows to become a national organization and leagues for joint struggle of national democratic forces -- should be effectively mediated with the unity of the masses in the realm of present struggle.

We should (?expand) struggle and organizational work on each production line and in local units into struggle units such as plant councils, councils of the masses' districts, and national independence and mass military councils, make the pan-national central council the summation of the strength of these councils, take the lead in writing a national democratic constitution, and present to the masses the inevitability of an uprising in accordance with the necessary steps and conditions of the main forces as the one and only and all-out method for the establishment of a national democratic constitution.

Proceeding from this, our present struggle should be concentrated on defending the revolutionary will of the masses from the exchange of attacks and counterattacks between reactionary conservative groups, on correctly (?leading) the political consciousness of the masses as a unified means for a political struggle against the enemy, and on struggling to execute the military circle connected with reactionary politics and obtain a committee of the masses to legislate a constitution for the nation and democracy. This is a correct task arising from the general viewpoint of the movement to organize the will of the masses for immediate reform into a will for power with consciousness of the aim of these acts.

The plot to destroy the political perception of the masses through ideology on division -- a social condition for the neocolonial domination of imperialism -- and the scheme to reorganize and stabilize the subjugating military and fascist system, a means for violent domination to implement the interests of monopoly capital at home and abroad, are [words indistinct].

By sharply penetrating this essence, we should expose without fail what concrete relations the U.S. imperialists are seeking with military fascism which subjugates, and concentrate the will of the masses for the revolution as a means of the struggle for the nation, democracy, and patriotism without (?altering) the will.

5. For May [word indistinct]

Where should we start again? How will the struggle of solidarity between the student movement and the struggle to liberate workers be developed into the united front for the nation and democracy in a concrete way in the first half of 1986, and how will the massive waves of the grim anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle grow higher? Let all fellow students who are anguishing over this question systematically prepare for the struggle on 1 and 3 May.

The struggle for wage increases, which has been staged through March and April, has been conducted (?separately) in an isolated manner. The organization of a joint struggle has not been achieved. Also, the student movement has suffered from confusion, failing to actively combine with the energy of the masses in the course of the struggle to [word indistinct] the committee of the masses for constitutional revision. As a result, a main leading body, which is able to guide hundreds of thousands of masses gathering at the NKDP rallies for constitutional revision, has not been formed and, in this course, the leading power of the working class has not been secured. This notwithstanding, hundreds of thousands of people are continuously assembling at NKDP rally sites, and the struggle to liberate workers is being heatedly staged in defiance of death and, thus, a world where workers are masters is being cried for.

The struggle of Songgyungwan University national and democratic students against in-camp military training showed that only when the spontaneity of the masses is harmonized with proper guidance can it [word indistinct] the enemy through enormous waves and unshaking ranks. Let us prepare for advancing toward the peak of the May struggle by [word indistinct] our struggle.

The day of 1 May, the day when workers [word indistinct] through a great march of blood, are approaching the [word indistinct] of the working masses through strong devotion. This is providing an objective condition for overcoming the isolated and divided nature of the struggle for wage increases in March and April and for organizing a joint struggle through class political consciousness and joint solidarity. As a result, the struggle of worker-student solidarity can be staged in the streets and success in this struggle can be (?accumulated) as the force of regional fighting alliance organizations.

It is stressed once again that the masses gathering at the rally sites for constitutional revision are never interested in the NKDP's signature campaign for constitutional revision, but are aspiring for a correct political [word indistinct] and a site for the political struggle of the masses.

When the growing political struggle of the masses, which was not confirmed amid the heated fever of the masses in Kwangju, Taegu, and Taejon, becomes (?acute) under the centripetal force of worker-student solidarity with Inchon as a peak, our May struggle will develop into the anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle for the liberation of the masses.

The student movement is assigned the duty of clearly exposing the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and military fascism, our main enemy, for reorganization, of implanting (?indignation) against the enemy in the masses, and of making concrete the will of the masses for reform with the anti-imperialist and antifascist spirit of the nation, democracy, and [word indistinct] by thoroughly conducting advance and ex post facto propaganda and agitation for the struggle for the 3 May site for constitutional revision.

Then, how can we fight?

First, [word indistinct] must be clearly exposed and the unified course of the anti-imperialist and antifascist cause should be masses-oriented.

Second, the course of May must be maintained through the struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists and to execute the ringleaders of the massacre and through the political struggle of the committe of the masses to legislate a constitution for the nation and democracy.

Third, the masses' political struggle created in a (?shaking situation) must be concluded by strengthening the force of organizations.

Fourth, the chuche nature of the working class must be firmly established by waging the struggle to mold worker-student solidarity in the fighting space.

These are the banners of the 3 May struggle.

KIM TAE-CHUNG AGAIN UNDER HOUSE ARREST 25 JUL

HK250210 Hong Kong AFP in English 0206 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (AFP) -- South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-Chung was placed under house arrest Friday to stop him from attending a public hearing on the constitutional amendment hosted by the opposition, Kim's aides said. It was the third house arrest of the 60-year-old opposition leader in a week and the 28th since his return home from his self-exile in the United States in February last year, they said. Some 400 policemen and plainclothesmen were seen gathered outside Kim's home in western Seoul.

Kim is banned from engaging in political activities as he is still under a suspended 20-year jail tern on a sedition conviction.

Kim's aides also said that Mr and Mrs Kim were invited to a dinner on Thursday hosted by Japanese Minister and deputy Chief of Mission Tannino Sakutaro with another opposition leader couple. It was the first time in six years that the Japanese diplomatic or consular offices here invited Kim, they added.

POLICE SET UP NEW DEPARTMENT AGAINST RADICALS

SK240112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] An ad hoc investigation department was established at National Police Headquarters yesterday to more effectively and exclusively deal with leftist students and intellectuals in a bid to drive out "leftism" and radicalism.

The new depatment is commissioned to investigate leftist movements in academic, publication, cultural and labor quarters, senior police officers said.

Under the direction of the "second anti-Communist department, a 1,300-strong police force will be assigned to police boxes across the country to cope with "ever growing leftism."

Anti-Communist sections are also to be established at 47 police stations situated at places vulnerable to North Korean espionage infiltration, according to the officers.

In addition to police moves, the government is pushing ahead with a plan to upgrade the public security division of the Prosecutor-General's Office to a "public security headquarters."

With beefed-up manpower, the headquarters may be led by a senior prosecutor whose level is the same as the head of a high prosecution office, government officials said.

The measures came as a precaution to "widespread" leftist ideology, which the officials said has indoctrinated even labor and adult intellectuals as well as university students.

COVERAGE OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONTINUES

24 July Morning Session

BK240510 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] On 24 July at 0700 [0000 GMT], the 11th session of the 1st PRK National Assembly continues its work as planned in the agenda in an atmosphere full of the highest sense of responsibility.

On the morning of this 4th day of the session, members of the National Assembly attentively listened to reports from members from Kampot, Takeo, Koh Kong, Phnom Penh, Kandal, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, Kratie, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kompong Thom, Mondolkiri, Stung Treng, Kompong Cham, Ratanakiri, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Preah Vihear.

Each report reflects the activities of National Assembly members in each constituency in implementing the party political lines and state laws aimed at strengthening the state's legitimacy and ensuring the people's rights and benefits. The reports also highlighted the results and achievements in the three revolutionary movements between the 10th and 11th sessions of the National Assembly. At 1100, the session adjourned and will resume this afternoon.

24 July Session Continues

OW241431 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1144 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 24 July -- This morning, the National Assembly heard speeches by delegates from various constituencies. In the afternoon, after speeches by delegates from border provinces, some ministers answered questions concerning their services.

It should be added that on its 3d day, 23 July, the National Assembly held discussions behind closed doors.

25 July Morning Session

BK250522 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] On 25 July, from 0700 the 11th session of the 1st PRK National Assembly is continuing its work according to the agenda in an atmosphere full of solidarity and the highest sense of responsibility.

On the morning of the 5th day of this session, all members of the assembly called on the following persons to explain every issue and proposal of various members relating to the ministry concerned: Comrade Ney Pena, interior minister; Comrade Koy Buntha, deputy defense minister; Comrade Kim Yin, director general of the Cambodian radio and television directorate; Comrade Sam Sarit, minister in charge of the Rubber Planatation Directorate; Comrade Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council; Comrade Tang Saroem, minister for economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries; Comrade UK Bunchhoeun, justice minister; Comrade Yit Kimseng, public health minister; Comrade Meas Sammang, industry minister; Comrade Phlek Phirun, president of the Cambodian Red Cross Committee; Comrade Nhim Vanda, deputy planning minister; and Comrade Di Phin, deputy minister of social action and invalids. At 1100, the session adjourned. It will resume this afternoon.

KAMPUCHEA ON STRUGGLE AGAINST 'ENEMIES'

BK230736 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Jul 86

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Everyone Is a Combatant Who Must Fight and Inflict More Defeats on the Enemy"]

[Text] The entire 1986 dry season was marked with splendid victories scored by our Cambodian revolution in carrying out the two tasks set forth by our Fifth Party Congress, that is to firmly defend our national independence and to build the Cambodian fatherland in a gradual stage through the transitional period toward socialism.

The movement to defend our fatherland and our revolutionary achievements has become a great mass movement throughout the country, thus plunging the enemies into a state of desperation and impasse to the point that they have lost the will to fight. Meanwhile, the firm strength of our armed forces posted along the western border together with the great achievemens made by our workers through shedding their blood and sweat in the national defense labor worksites have beome an iron bulwark which has smashed all the large-scale offensives of the enemies aimed at seizing their lost positions and restoring their strategy of creating a dual region, dual state power, and dual force. Moreover, this iron bulwark has created increasing obstacles to the enemies' transportation work, consumed more lives of enemy soldiers, and caused more chaos among the enemy soldiers inside the country, thus compelling the enemies to divert their fighting forces to transporting food and ammunition. The enemies' fighting forces have declined and their hope for success on the battlefield is fading. At the same time, their forces have decreased, thus it is easier for our militiamen to smash them. The enemy soldiers have lost confidence in their leaders. The enemies have faced difficulties in seeking food supply and replenishing their forces.

We have entered the rainy season with many favorable conditions, that is, we still maintain our mastery along the border. The process at our national defense labor worksites has not been disrupted. On the contrary, this process has developed splendidly. Our armed forces have progressed both in terms of quantity and quality. The most outstanding point is that the combat spirit against the enemies among our armed forces and militiamen everywhere is soaring. At the same time, the sense to distinguish friends from foes and the realization of the significance of the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant alliance have been imbued among our people and become an effective weapon for smashing all the psychological warfare and perfidious activities of the enemies' hidden forces.

On the combat fronts, our armed forces as well as the Vietnamese Army volunteers have enjoyed the support of the people who, day or night, have volunteered to guide the way, provide information, transport ammunition, and give them food. This clearly attests to the correct conclusion by our Fifth Party Congress that the powerful personal strength of the Cambodian revolution stems from the fact that our entire people and our entire armed forces are united firmly as one body and follow the party's leadership lines. However, we must always keep in mind that the enemies have not abandoned their attempt to destroy and topple us. Particularly in the current declining state of their strength, the enemies have been attempting to struggle on in accordance with the strategy of fostering war through war and robbing and massacring our people, and awaiting for a good opportunity to mobilize their forces to attack us wherever we relax our vigilance.

In order to continue attacking the enemies and plunge them deeper into the abyss during this rainy season, it is imperative for all of us to firmly grasp the fact that the task of fighting the enemies is a task and duty for everyone of us; the forces to fight the enemies are the integrated forces assigned to fight one each given front and according to the conditions of each given terrain, each unit, and each individual. All localities must see to it that the activities of attacking the enemies are vigorously accelerated. The enemies must not be allowed to rest or to set up positions for activities or for recuperation. At the same time, all must be active in searching for the enemies in order to intercept and destroy him; firmly control important sectors, especially the border, districts, provinces, and remote areas; and, furthermore, bring about a powerful change to the local construction and consolidation work, creating capable and willing forces who dare to fight the enemies with great results.

The militamen in villages and communes play an important role in the situation that the enemies are operating in small groups so as to hide away from our pursuit and attacks. The village and commune militiamen are both core for production and core for struggle. They are also the forces defending our revolutionary power at the grass-roots level.

Along with the efforts to raise the capability of the fighting units, it is imperative to pay even greater attention to the work of agitating the mass movement into fighting the enemies and winning back misled persons. The authorities, front committees, and all mass organizations must launch a campaign to make the general public clearly know the true features of the coalition government with the Pol Pot gang at the center. In this undertaking, the campaign must concentrate on the solidarity groups as the launching ground by implementing the highly efficient three dont's and one do campaign already carried out by our people. See to it that our people realize the need to join in the building of the army while contributing to the struggle and struggle support in both the small-scale and large-scale wars.

Moreover, besides the actual fighting movement, it is necessary to continue accelerating the work of proselytizing the misled persons, which is an effective contribution to the attack against the enemies as well as a rescue to the misled persons enabling them to return to their parents and families and to follow the correct path again.

It is undeniable that the war has become protracted in our fatherland because of the ambitions of the imperialists and expansionists. To live in peace, all of us must be resolute in attacking the enemies and must realize that this is the duty for each and everyone of us. The path we are following is a correct path. The regime we have chosen is a good, pure regime. Definitive victory will be ours. The enemies will not escape from collapse.

HENG SAMRIN THANKS CPV FOR GREETING MESSAGE

BK240754 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Recently, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council, sent a message of thanks to the CPV Central Committee for its congratulations on the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP.

The message stressed: We would like to express warmest thanks for the moral and material assistance and support, based on proletarian internationalist principles, of the Vietnamese party and people for the just cause of struggle of the Cambodian revolution. All your activities are an encouragement to the Cambodian party and people in their tasks of defending and building the fatherland toward socialism and contributing to maintaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. We firmly believe that the relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties and people will be further strengthened and expanded for peace and socialism.

PRACHEACHON PRESCRIBES DROUGHT MEASURES

BK231040 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Jul 86

[PRACHEACHON Editorial: "Mobilize Forces To Fight the Danger of Drought and Ensure Transplanting on All of Rainy-season Acreage" -- date not given]

[Text] For our country, the production of food for the immediate and long-term future constitutes a major task, one of the four economic spearheads in the first 5-year socioeconomic Restoration and Development Plan of 1986-90 defined by the Fifth KPRP Congress to bring about stability and improvement in the people's living conditions. The situation of our food production efforts since time immemorial has relied almost entirely on nature. Some years, the land can be cultivated sufficiently because there is abundant rainfall. On the contrary, when rainfall is scarce and uneven, the harvest volume will be affected adversely.

In our country, the rainfall usually starts every year after 10 July and some dry spells can be expected in the middle of the rainy season. The Irrigation and Meteorology Department of the Agriculture Ministry has announced that, at the beginning of the 1986 monsoon season, only a little rainfall has been recorded in some regions. This year, the rainfall came 13 days later than in 1985 and the volume has been much less than last year's. In a number of provinces, such as Kompong Speu, from mid-April to the end of June as much as 529 mm less rainfall were recorded compared with the same period in 1985; there were 289 mm less in Battambang Province, 373 mm less in Kompong Cham Province, and so on. Only kompong Chhnang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Kratie, Kandal, Phnom Penh, and Kompong Som City have recorded a little larger volume of rainfall during the same period over 1985.

According to the meteorology department's forecast, a short period of drought might be observed in mid-July or at the beginning of August. This year, the rainfall, though scant, came quite early. It made it easy for plowing with tractors, for the work of sowing floating rice, and for harvesting the dry-season rice crop. However, this has somewhat affected the speed of plowing with draft animals, the work of seed sowing, and the transplanting of rice seedlings. By the beginning of July, the whole country has managed to plow only 20.16 percent of plan. During the same period, the work of transplanting and broadcasting floating rice could be carried out only at 11.29 percent of plan.

The rainfall shortage has adversely affected the production efforts of our peasants in a number of provinces. A number of regions saw their seedlings and young rice plants waste away and wilt because of lack of water. In fact, Kompong Cham Province lost 23 hectares of seedlings, 271 hectares of young rice plants, and 582 hectares of corn; Kandal Province lost 19 hectares of seedlings, 103 hectares of young rice plants, and 366 hectares of corn. A number of other provinces also experienced the same problem.

In the face of a possible short dry spell, the Agriculture Ministry has taken measures to continue purchasing and sending early rice seeds to various localities throughout the country. It has urged localities to take good care of their rice seeds for use during an emergency caused by drought. The agronomy department has sent planting experts directly to localities to closely cooperate with the local agriculture services in preparing dry nursery beds in the vicinity of lakes, ponds, brooks, and rivers and exhorting the mobilization of labor forces from solidarity groups for concentrated transplanting in areas where there is enough water without idly waiting for the rain. At the same time, the department has consolidated the moral and political side of the campaign by encouraging peasants to help provide each other with seedlings for transplanting in areas with water. The irrigation department has also sent new waterpumps, spare parts, and technicians to repair old, broken waterpumps in the localities, provinces, districts, communes, villages, and solidarity groups in preparation for the resolute struggle to overcome the drought.

These undertakings can be successful only thanks to the good cooperation of responsible departments in a timely provision of a sufficient quantity of fuel for urgent intervention in drought-hit provinces. In order to execute the above-mentioned measures successfully, it is imperative to learn from a number of shortcomings in the combat against drought during last year's rainy season. At that time, upon encountering drought a number of provinces made available small waterpumps capable of pumping water from ponds, brooks, and rivers to feed the seedlings and young rice plants to a certain extent. However, because they did not thoroughly prepare conditions beforehand in requesting fuel or because they used the waterpumps incorrectly or could not obtain spare parts to repair broken pumps, they failed to fight the danger of drought in time.

The local party committee leadership and local authorities must closely and properly cooperate with and mobilize the forces of the women's associations, the youths, and the students during their school recess to actively participate in the campaign against drought by using primitive means such as scoops, waterwheels, pails, and so on without relying solely on waterpumps, jointly striving to build field embankments, repairing small irrigation networks, and deepening ponds and reservoirs to conserve water.

Besides concrete and positive measures, it is imperative to firmly control and grasp directives for a timely solution to possible problems to ensure that all rainy-season acreage can be cultivated. Localities must mobilize forces to accelerate the rainy-season production efforts. For the immediate future, all provinces, districts, and communes must make every effort to overcome difficulties and bring into play all the resources in the localities and the experiences of the local people in order to successfully cope with the danger of drought.

PASASON MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATIES WITH SRV

BK191452 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Jul 86

[PASASON editorial: "The Laos-Vietnam Relationship Is the Law of Survival and Development of the Two Countries"]

[Text] Today, 18 July 1986, marks the 9th anniversary of the Laos-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the Treaty on the Determination of the National Border Between Laos and Vietnam, which were signed in Vientiane on 18 July 1977 by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LRPR Central Committee, and Comrade Le Duan, late general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. Throughout the past 9 years, the lofty, traditional, and precious relations of good friendship, special solidarity, close militant alliance, and all-round cooperation inherited from the Indochinese Communist Party founded by great President Ho Chi Minh -- indomitable revolutionary of the international communist-workers movement -- have been increasingly consolidated, nurtured, and strengthened in depth in all fields. They have now become the law of survival and development of the two nations -- Laos and Vietnam.

The past 9 years were the beginning of the new era of revolution. During this period, the parties, states and peoples of Laos and Vietnam have closely cooperated in implementing the tasks in each revolutionary stage to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of each country. Together they have securely defended the outpost of socialism in this region. Moreover, new and explicit steps of cooperation in each field -- in particular the economic field -- between Laos and Vietnam as well as among the three Indochinese countries have been achieved. Particularly after the Indochinese summit conference in 1983 and following the series of meetings of the economic, technical, and scientific commission of both Laos and Vietnam in previous years, mutual assistance has been developed in various fields, in particular development plans; surveys and designs of production bases; building industrial and agricultural projects; exploiting natural resources; building factories and warehouses; setting up social service projects; building communications systems; building and training technical and academic cadres; assistance in transit transportation; and exchanges of goods, experts, delegations, experiences in specialized subjects, and so forth. These have been carried out in many forms including gratis assitance and loans. In addition, certain projects have been built with the cooperation of both sides.

In 1985, new steps were achieved in forming sister provinces or districts as well as in stepping up relations and mutual support and assistance betwen branches of work of the two counties. For example, Vientiane has made a sister city of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City while Vientiane and Hai Hung have been made sister provinces.

These achievements of friendship and cooperation have significantly contributed to the overall victory of the revolution of transforming and building socialism in Laos. The Lao revolutionary cause -- both in the past period of national-democratic revolution and the present period of socialist transformation and construction -- has been always provided with the wholehearted support and precious and effective assistance of the Communist Party, cadres, and fraternal people of Vietnam.

Commemorating the 9th anniversary of the Laos-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the Treaty on the Determination of the National Border Between Laos and Vietnam this year, the party, state, and people of various tribes of Laos are very sad to lose another great friend with the recent passing away of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. Comrade Le Duan was a loyal successor of President Ho Chi Minh and a great, close, and pure friend of the Lao people. He always paid close attention to supporting and assisting the Lao revolution. He made a very significant contribution to the fruitful development and strengthening of the special Laos-Vietnam solidarity and militant alliance, which were rounded and persistently promoted by President Ho Chi Minh and the two parties. In light of the great loss, the three Indochinese peoples in general and the peoples of Laos and Vietnam in particular will have to enhance further solidarity and all-round cooperation in an unprecedentedly effective manner to crush and expose expeditiously the various subtle schemes of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles who are striving to step up collusion with the U.S. imperialists in dividing and intensifying the general war of sabotage against the three countries in Indochina and creating confrontation among the countries in Southeast Asia with a view to implementing their dark, expansionist designs, which directly endanger the peace and stability of the various nations in this region and the world.

On the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the signing of the Laos-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the Lao people are resolutely determined to dedicate all their strength and intelligence to developing the splendid and precious tradition of the relationship and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. At the same time, the Lao party, state, and people of all tribes are absolutely convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people, under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV led by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh, who is intelligent and rich in experience from his revolutionary activities over the past several decades, will record new, greater achievements in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress and in preparing for the Sixth Party Congress and will carry forward the cause of socialist construction and firmly defend their socialist fatherland, thus honorably contributing to the defense of peace and stability in this region and the rest of the world.

May the great friendship, special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between our two parties, countries, and people of Laos and Vietnam, which are the law deciding the survival and development of the two countries, be strengthened and flourish with each passing day!

AMITY GROUP EXTENDS GREETINGS TO SRV COUNTERPART

BK180907 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] On 17 July Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, chairman of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, sent a greetings message to Comrade Hoang Truong Minh, president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association in Hanoi. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the signing of the Laos-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, on behalf of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association and in my own name, I am happy to extend warm salutation, sincere congratulations, and best wishes to you and, through you, to the executive committee of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association and to all heroic fraternal Vietnamese people.

The Lao people of all ethnic groups are pleased with the great and all-round success of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries. This serves to strengthen the special friendship, sincere fraternal cooperation, and the cohesion of relations between Laos and Vietnam, thus making an important contribution to the struggle for the peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and for peace and international security. May the fraternal friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam last forever!

LPRP RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM KPRP'S HENG SAMRIN

BK41319 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The LPRP Central Committee recently received a thank-you message from Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. The message reads in full [as heard] as follows: Beloved comrades, on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the Cambodian people throughout the country, I would like to express wholehearted and profound thanks to the LPRP Central Committee and the entire Lao people for extending best wishes to us on the occasion of the celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of the KPRP.

Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed warm gratitude to the material and moral support, given on the basis of proletarian internationalism, from the Lao party and people to the correct revolutionary struggle of the Cambodian people. He said: Your movement serves to encourage the Cambodian party and people to defend and build our own country and to take it toward socialism, thus contributing to defending peace and security in Asia and the world. At the end, the comrade expressed belief that the militant solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between the Cambodian and Lao parties and peoples will bear more fruits for the sake of peace and socialism.

RADIO EXAMINES UPCOMING THAI ELECTIONS

BK241420 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1230 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Talk: "Is it an Election or Battle?"]

[Text] In the next few days the casting of ballots to elect members of the parliament will take place in Thailand. In accordance with an electoral procedure, people are supposed to exercise their democratic rights to cast ballots to elect good leaders whom they like and who are capable of administering the country and are sincerely concerned with the well-being of the people.

Let us take a look at the forthcoming election in Thailand. Because more than 50 [figure as heard] political parties are participating in this election, the casting of ballots will be much more confusing and complicated than in the past. The motive which will make this election confusing, complicated, and fierce, thus leading to armed clashes among interested groups, is the scramble among the people who control these political parties to assume the premiership. Each party wants its leader to assume this post, probably due to the manipulation of the imperialists and reactionaries. Some parties are supported by the U.S. imperialists and some by the Chinese reactionaries. Some rely on their own economic wealth while others rely on the military to destroy the opposition so that they can assume power later.

Among the more than 50 political parties vying for the house seats are the Social Action Party [SAP] led by Sitthi Sawetsila, the Democrat Party led by Prem Tinsulanon [as heard], and the Chat Thai party led by General Athit Kamlang-ek [as heard], with the latter always preaching violence. In the past, these parties have engaged in a series of violent squabbles with one another, such as the 9 September 1985 abortive coup. The other parties include the Thai Mass Party and the Prachaseri Party. By late May, more than 20 political parties had submitted lists of their own candidates to run in the election.

If we compare statistics from the 1983 election and the forthcoming election, we will see the difference. In the previous election, out of the total population of 48,846,927 of Thailand, 24,224,470 were eligible to vote for 324 members of the parliament. The expenses for the election were only 19 million baht. This time, by 31 December 1985, the Thai population had risen to 51,795,651 and of these, 26,224,305 persons are eligible to vote in this election for 347 members of the parliament. The expenses for holding this election are estimated to be 317 million baht -- 2.8 times higher than last time. These expenses have to be derived from the sweat and blood of millions of laboring Thai people. No one understands why the Thai Government has to spend such a large sum of money in their squabble for power. Each political party must be fully aware that the Thai people and workers are currently suffering severe hardships and difficulties. Thai farmers and workers can barely make ends meet from their meager incomes.

Compared to the previous election, the forthcoming one is plagued with more conflicts. The level of violence in the current election campaign is also very high. In the previous election, only 14 parties submitted candidates to run for the House seats. But in the current election, between 30 and 50 parties are taking part. Moreover, Athit Kamlang-ek, military supreme commander, did not participate in the race as he is doing now. Athit Kamlang-ek -- an ambitious officer who is always hungry for power -- has jumped into the arena to scramble for power. He is different from other Thai leaders. It is predicted that he will use force to intimidate other people if he loses in this election. This is because it is well-known that in the past he used to quietly set up his own secret unit in the Thai Armed Forces. In addition, Athit Kamlang-ek is reportedly supported by the Chinese reactionaries. He exercised his power to no avil against the Thai Government on 9 September 1985.

If the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries continue to control the new government, it is predicted that the economic and political crises in Thailand will worsen and that the Thai laboring people will suffer even more hardships.

Therefore, it is now more important than ever that the Thai laboring people, including Thai military officers and men, must carefully and thoroughly exercise their democratic rights as good citizens by refusing to take bribes from any candidates. They must dare to elect only those people capable of administering the country and are sincerely concerned about the destiny of the Thai nation and laboring people.

INTERIOR MINISTER SITTHI DOUBTS POLL SURVEY

BK230715 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said this morning that he has some reservations about the result of an election survey released yesterday by the National Statistics Office (NSO).

The survey, conducted between July 10 and 15, predicted that the next government would be formed by three parties. The survey was based on interviews with 51,000 people in every constituency throughout the country.

Gen Sitthi said the prediction may not hold true because the situation could change before this Sunday's elections.

He said money could play a vital role during the last four days before polling day.

The minister said it was also likely that the party which gained the most seats in the House of Representatives may not be able to form the next government. He cited as an example the case of M.R. Khukrit Pramot who was chosen to form a government despite his party's winning only 18 seats in a general election several years ago.

Gen Sitthi said it was also likely that several parties forming the new government may not ask an outsider to lead the government as they may agree to choose a party leader as prime minister.

"It is all unpredictable," he said.

The NSO survey also predicted that the Democrat Party is likely to win between 100-109 seats nationwide, with the more than 20 seats in Bangkok.

It said the Chat Thai Party would win between 60-69 seats, followed by the Social Action Party and the United Democratic Party with 50-49 and 40-49 seats respectively.

The Community Action Party of former Deputy Prime Minister Bunchu Rotchanasathian is expected to win between 20 to 29 seats, equal to that of the Ratsadon Party of former Deputy Army Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, according to the survey.

The Progressive and Prachakon Thai parties are expected to win between 10 and 19 seats, the survey said.

PARTY ALLEGES 'GHOST VOTERS' RAMPANT IN BANGKOK

BK230301 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] The Prachakon Thai Party claimed yesterday it has uncovered a myriad of 'ghost voters' in the capital and threatened to bring the issue to court soon.

Prachakon Thai leader Samak Sunthorawet alleged that there are as many as 10,000 "ghost voters" in Bangkok's Constituency Seven (Bangkhen District) alone.

The case, he said, was uncovered after the party hired a private-owned data collection company to conduct a survey on eligible voters in Bang Khen. Results of the survey, based on information from about 800,000 households, indicates that about 10,000 ghost eligible voters have their names registered in various residences in the area, he said.

"We are gathering evidence on the matter and will soon file lawsuits in court," said Samak, who is also communications minister.

'Ghost voter' is a term used to describe people who are illegally registered to vote in election.

Sanya Sathirabut, a Prachakon Thai runner in the constituency, told reporters at Parliament yesterday that without election frauds like the ghost voters in Bang Khen all candidates on the Prachakon Thai ticket would win in Sunday's general election.

Sanya, who is teaming up with Air Marshal Wichit Sirikun and Chaiwit Siriyapruk, alleged that he has found one house in the district with eight ghost voters in its household registration card. "The household registration certificate at the district office includes the names of these eight persons but that of the house owner registers no such persons," he claimed.

The Prachakon Thai MP hopeful said he was already filed a complaint over the issue at Bang Khen police station and that the house owner was ready to testify for him.

Sanya also disclosed that ghost voters were rampant in the constituency in the last city by-election and the gubernatorial vote late last year. "In Siam Cement housing estate alone, there are over 100 ghost voters," Sanya said, refusing to identify by name the party that resorted to such dirty election tricks.

He said that he has proposed at the last party caucus that the party ask officials concerned to cross-check household registration cards both at the district and residences to see if the election is rigged.

In the provinces, Deputy Public Health Minister Thoetphong Chaiyanan, who is running in Tak Province under the Democrat banner, accused some of his rival candidates of buying votes.

Declining to identify the candidates, Thoetphong said he could not afford to dump money like others, he has to use a door-to-door campaign and solicit support from minority hilltribe groups in the outer areas of the province.

In Ayutthaya, United Democratic Party candidate Sayan Sakiya expressed worry at the widespread money-dumping in the historic province. If the money-dumping is not checked, he said, he might lose the election.

DAILY OUTLINES ELECTION CAMPAIGN, ISSUES

BK230157 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Jul 86 (supplement) p 10

[Text] When the campaign season was set in motion after the House dissolution on May 1, the major political parties were set to focus their platforms on the economic woes engulfing the country. But as the campaigns shifted to high gear, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has unexpectedly figured prominently as a major campaign issue. Economic problems however remain a highlight in the vote-soliciting campaign.

It probably began when the United Democratic Party (UDP), whose leadership was instrumental in the rejection of the special decree on tax registration on May 1, and its allies declared that they will not back Gen Prem Tinsulanon for prime minister.

Not on the heels of the declaration, the Muan Chon Party of Pol Capt Chaloem Yubamrung publicized its anti-Prem stand with a poster sarcastically reading: "If you want Gen Prem to be prime minister, elect the Democrats."

In the meantime, the southern Democrat candidates have been voicing open support for Gen Prem in their campaigning and Press interviews. That has lent weight to the Muan Chon's campaign theme.

The public attention given to the issue has prompted the Bangkok candidates of the Democrat Party to get together and come up with a resolution that if the party wins the majority House seats, its leader Phichai Rattakun must be made prime minister and that if it emerges the biggest from the nationwise poll, the party will serve as a core to form a coalition government.

The Bangkok Democrat runners feel that Gen Prem's popularity in the capital has plunged to a low as evidenced by results of unofficial polling and feared that if they identified themselves with Gen Prem, who, ironically, is not running in the contest, their chance of winning could become weak.

Phichai later backed the Bangkok candidates' stand by issuing a circular to all the Democrat candidates asking them to refrain from lending support for Gen Prem in their campaigning. He even told campaign rallies in the Northeast that if the party wins the most seats, though not majority, he should also be made prime minister.

The deputy prime minister also mildly hit out at Gen Prem for his "indecision" while praising him as a good figure.

Some Bangkok Democrat runners even urged eligible voters to cast their ballots for the Democrats if they wanted Phichai to hold the reins of government. In the meantime, many other political parties also picked up the issue, directly or indirectly. Most outstanding are the Progressive, Social Action and Prachakon Thai parties.

Prachakon Thai candidates, meanwhile, took to task the southern Democrats for their close link with Gen Prem and played on the apprehension that if the southern wing came to power, they would persuade Gen Prem to set aside more development budget for the South than the other regions, including the capital. Ironically, Prachakon Thai leader Samak Sunthorawet has praised Gen Prem at times and has never volunteered to vie for the premiership.

That Gen Prem was caught between the horns of competing political parties prompted him to air his grievance during a Cabinet meeting on July 8. He was quoted as saying why he had come under polemics when in fact he is not even a candidate.

The issue is related to the principal question of whether a prime minister should be an elected representative or not.

Other campaign issues include:

-- Should a House speaker be the ex-officio Parliament president?

Uthai and the Democrats most frequently played on this theme. As a matter of fact, Uthai and former Deputy House Speaker and former Chat Thai MP Piyanat Watcharaphon spearheaded the move even before the House dissolution. Uthai even declared he was ready to step down as House speaker if and when the Consitiution was changed to that effect. The Constitution requires that the Senate speaker must be the ex-officio Parliament president. Other political parties rarely play on the theme during their election campaigns.

-- Broadcast of House deliberations.

Again, the Progressive most frequently played on this theme. Uthai set it as a condition during the negotiations with Gen Prem over the Progressive's participation in the coalition government. He won the agreement with Gen Prem on the broadcast but the agreement had no chance of being implemented as the first House session after was the last session.

-- The Phuket riot.

The campaign against the launching of the first tantalum ore refinery in Phuket which culminated in a riot last month has play into the hands of some candidates, particularly those of Chat Thai Party. Chat Thai leader Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan told THE NATION the rioting involved two political parties, one backing the project and the other afraid of the growing influence of the former in the South if the project was launched. He also took to task the government for its failure to protect the investment and allow the ugly incident to break out.

The Democrats running in the South apparently bore the brunt of the political repercussions from the incident apart from the government itself.

-- Foreign support and communist charges.

In the wake of the tantalum riot, deputy Democrat leader Chuan Likphai charged that a foreign country provided financial support for a political party. He later identified the country as Japan. The accusation prompted Progressive financier and runner in Trang, Phithak Rangsitham, to deny he received financial support from Japan. He did confirm that he used to work for a Japanese company but added that there was nothing more than that.

Afterwards, UDP candidate in Nakhon Sawan Sawat Khamprakop accused the rival Community Action Party (CAP) of receiving support from a communist country. CAP leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian denied the charge. There were also allegations that some communist elements have infiltrated certain political parties. Some former jungle fighters are actually running in the contest. They include Chamni Sakset who is competing against the Democrats in the Nakhon Si Thammarat battlefield under the Progressive ticket.

But on July 17, Special Branch Divisions Commander Pol Maj Gen Kasem Saengmit dismissed all the charges about communist infiltration and foreign support as mudslinging tactics.

-- Foreign policy.

Liberalizing trade with Indochinese neighbors is another campaign theme which the Democrats and Chat Thai runners have been playing on. SAP, meanwhile, stresses expansion of trade within ASEAN countries. Party leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila said that the ASEAN summit, set for next year, will be geared toward expanding intra-ASEAN trade. He also promised rice exporters that if he remains foreign minister, he will hold talks with Indonesian leaders about selling paddy to the ASEAN neighbor which is expected to need about one million tons of rice from foreign countries next year.

-- Economic growth versus economic and financial stability

All political parties have been critical of Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun and his financial policy which included the restriction of banks; credit extension to 18 percent, the baht devaluation and the zero-growth budgeting method. The gist of the politicians campaign theme is to shift emphasis from economic and financial stability towards stimulating the economic growth through expansion of development budget and a variety of other measures.

Subscribing to the economic growth stimulation are the Democrat Party, Chat Thai, SAP and CAP. Most of them have promised they will bring down the tax rates and carry out tax reforms to bring the country out of economic doldrums. They also publicized their ideas to create new jobs, including the channelling of money into tambons (SAP), the construction of housing units (SAP and CAP), the construction of expressways throughout the country (Chat Thai) and the upgrading of the Labour Department into a bureau.

On the Eastern Seaboard Development Project, Chat Thai says the project must go ahead, SAP says any of the projects which have been given Cabinet approval must be launched without delay and that the Laem Chabang deep-sea port project must be launched, while the Democrats support the idea that the Laem Chabang deep-sea port project should take off without delay. But the Democrats are of the view that the projects which can be postponed should be delayed lest the heavy investment affect the financial stability of the country.

-- Paddy and crop prices.

That paddy prices have sharply gone down under the Prem government has prompted many political parties to come up with approaches to overcome the chronic problem of the country. Most outstanding are the platforms proposed by CAP, Democrat and SAP.

CAP proposes a heavy investment to construct paddy barns throughout the country to increase farmers' leverage while the Democrats propose the establishment of a National Agriculture Council to forge cooperation of all the sectors involved. SAP has put forward a proposal to establish a farmers' fund to intervene in market prices and a central market intelligence gathering body, an idea also subscribed to by the Democrats.

INTERIM MEKONG COMMITTEE MEETS IN CHIANG MAI

BK240909 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The 23d session of the Interim Committee for Coordination of Investigation of the Lower Mekong Basin was held in Chiang Mai, Thailand, from 30 June to 5 July 1986. The session was presided over by Mr Praphat Premmani, leader of the Thai delegation and committee chairman for 1986. It was attended by 70 participants from Laos, Vietnam, and Thailand, as well as from 19 donor countries, 40 international organizations, and various financial institutions.

Mr Phichai Rattakun, deputy minister of Thailand, stressed in his opening statement that the Government of Thailand attached paramount importance to cooperation within the framework of the committee. He emphasized that Thailand saw her participation in the committee's work in a global perspective of cooperation with the United Nations' system with which the committee has long been associated. The government has found in the committee a suitable mechanism for obtaining substantial investment for the development of water resources of the lower Mekong basin, the deputy prime minister said. He also pointed out that projects sponsored by the committee were supportive of national goals of socioeconomic development and that optimum returns would be expected from regional projects developed by the committee. He looked upon the committee as an outstanding mechanism for active cooperation among countries with different socioeconomic systems and collective self-reliance among developing countries of the world.

During the session, the adopted work program for 1986 was introduced by the executive agent of the Interim Mekong Committee Secretariat who emphasized that the committee's work program for 1986 had been streamlined and rearranged to place special emphasis on regional projects. The program included 94 projects requiring $373 billion for their implementation. A number of priority activities selected by the committee were presented to cooperating countries and organizations for financial assistance. Some projects, destined to be carried out in Thailand, include the projects of integrated watershed management study, stream discharge, sediment transport, and nutrient loss on tributaries of the Mekong River in northern Thailand; the Pha Mong hydropower project involving further detailed studies on different levels of water storage in the reservoir for comparison of project optimization; the Pak Mun project involving a study on the control and management of water in the Mun Rivers; the lower Nam Kham irrigation project, northern Thailand; and the fish seed production center, Lam Dom No, Ubon Ratchathani. Since the establishment of the Mekong committee in 1957, Thailand has received assistance from cooperating countries and international agencies through the committee totaling $52.25 million.

PAPER ON WORLD COURT DECISION ON NICARAGUA

WA250010 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Nicaragua: A Moral but Hollow Victory"]

[Text] The World Court in the Hague has denounced the United States' support for the Contras as being in direct violation of international law. In a series of 12 judgements on various issues presented by Nicaragua, all of which were rendered by substantial majorities of the court's 15 justices, the court came down unequivocally on the side of Nicargua. These decisions came only days after Congress approved the provision of $100 million in aid to the Contras, flying in the face of 60 per cent of the American people who reportedly oppose President Reagan's position.

Nicaragua is a sovereign nation which has consistently attempted to enter into negotiations with the United States. It is a very small country and has a major task merely restructuring its society and economy after the devastation of the Somoza years, when the nation endured a Marcos-like dictatorship which drained off funds and national spirit. President Reagan has taken on such tiny nations to reap political dividends back home. Grenada, Lebanon, Libya and Nicaragua are the feathers in his presidential cap. If the United States took on a more powerful nation, mined its harbours, funded a major insurrection and attempted to strangle it economically, it would face war. After all, what the United States is doing in Nicaragua, are acts of war. American intervention places the United States in the company of other nations choosing to intervene in the affairs of another state: nations like the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Libya.

But Nicargua has little tangible to gain from the court's decision. While it was a moral victory certainly, the United States is a formidable foe. The Contras are a motley crew. As was alleged in reports emanating from Miami, many of them have become rich from the dollars flowing to their cause. It would appear to be of little consequence to President Reagan that they have no platform. They are supposedly "freedom-fighters." But with the largesse of Congress, they really are mercenaries and President Reagan is their paymaster. Presently, Nicaragua is seeking help from any quarter it can find. If the Sandinistas had any misgivings about the Soviet Union originally, President Reagan is making sure their hesitancy is overwehelmed by the need to survive. Reports from the Pentagon indicate that Soviet helicopters are being supplied to Nicaragua. As an essentially defensive weapon, such aircraft should not be of too much concern to anyone but the Contras who are operating illegally within the borders of Nicaragua. And the United States should not be too dismayed that Nicaragua is receiving weapons from the Soviet Union to defend itself. With no other sources of supply, in the face of a foreign-funded invasion, the alternative would be to lie down and play dead.

The only relief for the Nicaraguans would appear to be the United States' electoral process. If the Nicaraguans can hold on for two more years, Mr Reagan, who has made the fight against the Sandinistas his personal crusade, will retire to his ranch. Then, perhaps, his successor cognisant of the majority against intervention, will accede to the United Nations and the World Court and desist from further support to the Contras. It is clear that the Contras are getting little support from the people they are supposedly liberating. If, as President Reagan said, the vote for aid to the Contras was a vote for freedom, it is only fair to ask, especially in light of the World Court's decision, "Freedom for whom?"

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES

BK231725 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 23 -- The newly elected general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Truong Chinh, has received more congratulatory messages from abroad.

They came from C. Rejeswara Raon, secretary general of the Communisty Party of India, E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India (M); Lionol Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, and Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia.

THACH PHILIPPINE COUNTERPART EXCHANGE GREETINGS

BK231722 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 23 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Philippine counterpart Salvador Laurel have exchanged greetings on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Vietnam-Philippines diplomatic relations (July 12).

In his message, the Vietnamese foreign minister wished for the consolidation and promotion of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Philippines in the interests of the two peoples and for the sake of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

For his part, the Philippine foreign minister reiterated the new Philippine Government's commitment to maintain good relations with Vietnam on the principles of respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other, and on non-intervention, equality and mutual interests. He also expressed his hope that the two countries will continue cooperation in easing tension among nations in the region aimed at building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

VNA REJECTS THAI 'SLANDER' ON INFILTRATION

OW221557 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 22 -- A spokesman of the Thai Army was quoted by foreign sources as slanderously charging on July 19 that Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea had infiltrated about 500 metres into Thai territory. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject that ill-intentioned slander.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

OW241732 Nanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 24 -- A delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSNL) and government of Nicaragua, led by Henry Ruiz, member of the FSNL national leadership, arrived here this afternoon for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

It was welcomed at the government guest house by Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tran Vi, member of the CPV CC and president of the Vietnam-Nicaragua Friendship Association, and other high party and state officials of Vietnam.

A banquet was given here tonight in honour of the Nicaraguan guests by the Vietnamese party Central Committee and Government.

Dong Sy Nguyen Meets Ruiz

BK251147 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Talks were held in Hanoi Friday [25 July] -- between the delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party and Government led by Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and the delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] and Government of Nicaragua led by Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN national leadership, now on an official visit to Vietnam.

The two sides informed each other about the fighting and national construction in each country and exchanged views on some international issues of mutual concern. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and militant solidarity and one-mindedness on all problems raised.

Earlier on Thursday, a banquet was given in honor of the Nicaraguan guests by the Vietnamese party Central Committee and Government.

NHAN DAN Welcomes Visit

OW241141 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 24 -- Under the title "Let's Support and Safeguard Nicaraguan revolution", NHAN DAN in an article today warmly welcomes a delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (F.S.L.N.) and the Government of Nicaragua led by Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the F.S.L.N., do, [as received] to arrive here today for an official friendly visit to Vietnam.

The paper says:

"Despite all U.S. frenzied acts aimed at overthrowing the Nicaraguan revolutionary govenment, the Nicaraguan people, closely united under the glorious banner of the F.S.L.N., have fearlessly struggled to safeguard their revolutionary gains and spared no efforts to build a new happy life, Nicaragua has constantly consolidated the revolutionary administration at all levels, built the armed forces, educated the people in the sense of the people's war, mobilized the aggregate strength of the whole country in the national construction and defence, thus defeating all schemes and acts of intervention and agression of the U.S. and its henchmen. At the same time, Nicaragua, by combining the political struggle with diplomatic activities, has won increasing international sympathy, support and assistance. Within six years from 1979-85, Nicaragua, either of its own or jointly with the Contadora group, has made more than 100 proposals for negotiations with the United States to solve the pending problems in the region by means of peace and make Central America a zone of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation".

"In socio-economic development, Nicaragua has also recorded important achievements. The Republic of Nicaragua has established diplomatic relations with 87 countries and economic relations with many others, a two-fold increase compared with 1978."

"Nicaragua is a bright symbol of all nations, first of all the Latin American people, in the struggle against imperialism and other international reactionaries, for independence, freedom and social progress. The Vietnamese people admire the heroic Nicaraguan people's staunch struggle and consider it their internationalist duty to strengthen their militant solidarity with and support and safeguard the Nicaraguan revolution against imperialism and other reactionaries," the paper says in conclusion.

'FIRST VICTORIOUS BATTLE' WITH U.S. JETS CITED

BK214544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Report by (Nguyen Duc Hoan): "Awake Under the Sky"]

[Summary] In mid-July, we had the opportunity to work with an air-defense unit named after the Da River. "In the alluvial plain of the Da River, on 24 July 1965, the first missile unit of our army won the first victorious battle, beginning the glorious history of the heroic Vietnamese missle corps." This July, the Da River Group is actively undergoing training activities and striving to score good results with which to welcome the Sixth Party Congress and to mark its 21st founding anniversary.

"On our way to the Da River Missile Group, we met Colonel (Nguyen Van An), formerly commander of the 63d Battalion the unit that had launched the first missile from its battle position by the Da River that year. He recalled: To ensure victory in the very first battle, cadres and soliders of the Da River Group had gone through months of hard and intensive training to rapidly master the use of weapons and technical equipment. They embarked on study work and made preparations for the first battle with the determination to win in every engagement. When the battle took place, by coordinating actions beautifully, firing in time, and striving to score resounding armed exploits, they sent up four missiles, downing three F-4 aircraft and capturing the pilots."

Since then the Vietnamese missile corps has matured with the passage of time. That first victorious battle proved that our missile forces were capable of defeating the U.S. Air Force. It also left our missile forces with the lesson that in order to defeat enemy aircraft, our combatants must study incessantly to master science and technology and to smoothly operate weapons and technical equipment.

Upon arriving at the Da River Missile Group, we noticed many young faces. They are commanding officers, and most of them have gone through basic training. Together with solidiers with a good cultural background, they are striving to master science and technology and control the sky. Major (Do Duy Khue), formerly a soldier who participated in the unit's first battle and now deputy commander of the group in charge of political affairs, told us: We are determined not to forget our tradition of winning every battle and ensuring the safety of the sectors assigned to us.

"With its weapons and equipment, the Da River Missile Group is not only a key unit of the Hanoi Air Defense Forces, but it also conveys an image of the Air Defense Service in miniature. By looking at the unit's combat chart, I could visualize its battle positions as a circle closing around the capital."

In recent years, the group has considered combat readiness as the focus of all its activities. For 3 consecutive years -- from 1983 to 1985 -- it successfully fulfilled the annual training plan with high quality. "A review of the results achieved during phase one of this training year shows that virtually all cadres at the detachment level are capable of commanding their combat teams and handling relatively complicated situations involving the sudden appearance of enemy aircraft nearby, low-flying aircraft, and the use of electronic jamming measures during daylight as well as at night."

While working with the Da River Missile Group, I noticed that every one of its detachments has nice and clean barracks. The group has been recognized as the best unit for its efforts to care for the soldiers' living conditions in 3 consecutive years -- 1983-85.

Upon leaving the group, I walked along the Red River dike embankment, feeling safe with the knowledge that the group's personnel are staying awake under the sky day and night to ensure its tranquility.

NHAN DAN INVITES VIEWS ON PARTY CONGRESS

BK240807 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jul 86

[NHAN DAN 23 July editorial: "NHAN DAN Publishes a Column for the Contribution of Views to the Party Congress"]

[Text] The Sixth CPV Congress will be held late this year. This is an important political and social event of substantially great interest to our entire party, people, and Armed Forces. The congress will set forth the line, orientations, and tasks for advancing our cause of socialist construction and national defense to a new stage. The resolutions to be adopted at the congress will meet the vital interests and ardent aspirations of our people.

A mass movement for revolutionary action and emulation in scoring achievements to honor the party congress is now underway throughout the country. Within the party, debates on the draft political report to be presented to the congress have begun while the self-criticism and criticism drive is being conducted in preparation for the party congresses at various levels and the Sixth National Party Congress alongside the implementation of various immediate pressing tasks.

Proceeding from the standpoint that the revolutionary undertaking is one of the masses, our party has referred to the people as the basis for all of its standpoints and policies. All for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness, our party considers that the work in preparation for its congress belongs not only to itself but also to the entire people. That it is the work of the working class, peasants, scientists, engineers, doctors, teachers, army and public security combatants, and persons in and outside the party. That it is also the work of veteran revolutionaries, retired cadres and civil servants, youths, women, and the entire laboring people.

In light of this spirit, effective from August, NHAN DAN will publish a column for contributing views to the party congress with the aim of gathering all the views of cadres and the people. Views may be contributed to the party congress on a wide range of questions such as the party line and policies, the situation in the country, the orientations and tasks for the upcoming years in the socio-economic field, the policies on national defense and security, foreign policy and the efficiency of the party's leadership and militancy. Views may also be contributed to the party congress in the form of remarks, proposals, aspirations, and self-analyses.

NHAN DAN will publish part of the views received from its readers. Apart from this, it will collect and recapitulate all the views already published or not yet published to submit to the party Central Committee. If necessary, the paper will coordinate with the competent party and state organs concerned in solving and answering the questions raised by its readers.

NHAN DAN hopes that it will receive many views in contribution to the party congress from its readers.

LOCALITIES CORRECT MISTAKES AFTER CRITICISM

OW200925 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Following the first phase of the self-criticism and criticism drive, localities have begun to remedy mistakes and shortcomings. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, disciplinary action has been taken against 149 of the 6,879 party committee members and key cadres of the district and city level while 66,168 square meters of riceland, more than 430,000 dong, and more than 27 metric tons of paddy have been recovered. The court has tried and sentenced the head of the Vu Ban District external trade station to 4 years' imprisonment for embezzling 99,000 dong, and the station's chief accountant to 3 years' imprisonment for embezzling nearly 140,000 dong.

In Thai Binh Province, Quynh Phu district has decided to recover the money gained illegally as a result of price differences and borrowed by cadres from banks to purchase imported motorbikes and other imported goods. Tien Hai District has recovered 80 hectares of land in five villages allocated not in accordance with the prescribed regulations. In particular, Nam Hai village has recovered nearly 50,000 dong and 1.2 metric ton of paddy from a number of corrupt cadres. Thai Thuy District has examined cases involving Thuy Quynh village and recovered more than 300,000 dong for the collective; it has also taken disciplinary action against 8 of the 17 guilty committee members. Thai Giang village has recovered 19 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and more than 5 metric tons of paddy while considering taking action against 7 of the 17 guilty party committee members.

In Phu Khanh Province, Son Hao District has recovered nearly 100,000 dong of bonuses allocated in excess of norms by the external trade cooperation. The Tuy Hoa District chief has returned a piece of land misappropriated previously for home construction. A district party committee member, who is concurrently village chief, has returned 1,300 dong to the public fund.

In Dong Nai Province, the Xuyen Moc District Party Committee has decided to turn in immediately to the public funds 450,000 dong misappropriated and shared by committee members. Long Thanh District and discharged the director of Corporation No. 3 and ordered this corporation to turn in to the state 1.2 million dong earned illegally as a result of differences in selling prices of materials.

Lai Chau Province

BK210752 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Following phase one of the self-criticism and criticism drive, Lai Chau Province has actively taken measures to immediately correct shortcomings in its style of leadership and guidance and implementation of the cadre policy. The provincial people's committee has improved its work procedures, clearly defined the responsibilities of each of its members, and enhanced its capability in leadership, guidance, and work supervision. The standing body of the provincial people's committee has maintained and upgraded the quality of its weekly sectorial briefings and monthly meetings. The provincial people's committee has paid attention to maintaining and consolidating the communications network linking the province with the various basic units, especially those in the border mountain districts, to ensure prompt and smooth communications under all circumstances.

Along with satisfactorily meeting the people and resolving their petitions, complaints, and denunciations, each member of the provincial people's committee has devoted 30-50 percent of his time to visit basic units to learn about the feelings and aspirations of the masses and to help the basic units overcome difficulties in production and life.

Dien Bien District

OW240124 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[From the Press review]

[Text] On page 3, NHAN DAN published an article entitled: Dien Bien District Party Committee in Lai Chau corrects shortcomings. The article reads in part:

The Dien Bien Party Committee has made public its decision to remedy the shortcomings of a number of comrades in the Executive Committee as follows: This year five comrades must return all the money they have misappropriated from their organs' funds. Two comrades must immediately pay for the construction materials they had purchased previously. A comrade must reexamine the sale of lands for habitation and properly implement the district's regulations. Two comrades must turn in all the properties they have misappropriated from their organs. A comrade is to be reprimanded for violating labor discipline.

Many grass-roots party organizations have reviewed and affirmed their responsibilities, pointed out the shortcomings of a number of authoritative cadres and party members, and set forth effective remedial measures while striving to promptly overcome all weaknesses with the spirit of strengthening solidarity and unity and with a determination to step up all activities aimed at effecting a change at each installation, properly holding party organization congresses at various levels in the district, boosting production, and fulfilling the 1986 state plan.

TRUONG CHINH SPEAKS AT SOCIALIST PARTY MEETING

OW231145 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jul 86

["Text of speech by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, at 21 July Hanoi meeting held by the Vietnam Socialist Party Central Committee marking its 40th founding anniversary -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Xien, secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party [VSP]; Comrade Hoang Minn Giam, VSP deputy secretary general; comrades and friends: On the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the VSP, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee, I wish to convey to the Central Committee of the fraternal VSP and all its members of the CPV's cordial solidarity and most heartfelt wishes.

The VSP is a political party of intellectuals who love their country and socialism. It was born and grew up in a revolutionary high tide under the working class's leadership. When it was freshly founded, the VSP definitely stated its adherence to Marxism-Leninism and engaged in as struggle for national liberation and socialist construction under the CPV's leadership.

Forty years ago, following the victory of the August revolution, at a time when our people had to cope with many of their enemies and fighting was being waged in an extremely arduous and complex manner, the emergency of the VSP, on 22 July 1946, was an event of momentous significance, reflecting the patriotism and progressive stand of the Vietnamese intelligentsia, contributing to broadening and strengthening the National United Front, and frustating the schemes of the French colonialists and reactionaries at home who attempted to drive a wedge between our country's intelligentsia and its workers and peasants.

During the wars of resistance against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Chinese expanisonist-hegemomists, the VSP mobilized all its members and our country's intelligentsia to uphold their staunch fighting will, not to shrink from any difficulties, and to devote their energies, intelligence, and lives as part of their contribution to materializing the motto "all for the frontline, all for victory."

In nation-building, the VSP fully endorsed, and intensively carried out, all principles and policies of socialist reform and construction. Together with the entire people, it simultaneously carried out the three revolutions -- the production relations revolution, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological an cultural revolution, with the scientific and technological revolution being the kingpin -- and built a new system, a new economy, a new culture, and new socialist men.

In all your work posts and in all fields of activity, you comrades have endeavored, together with our entire people, to carry out the dual strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

In the past 40 years, the VSP has persistently and untiringly participated in our people's entire struggle, fraught with sacrifices and hardships, yet filled with glorious victories. In all periods of our revolutionary struggle, the VSP has devoted all of its energies to accomplishing its tasks in the service of the people and the fatherland, and has made worthy contributions, together with our entire people, to continuously advancing our country's revolutionary undertaking.

In the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle and in the face of our nation's and people's serious challenges, the VSP has always firmly maintained its revolutionary resolve, persisted in its confidence in the CPV's policies and lines, and contributed to strengthening our people's political and spiritual single-mindedness. It has been worthy of being a staunch and devout member of the national united front.

The history of our country's revolution proves that the VSP is worthy of its role as a political organization, symbolizing the deep patriotism and love of socialism of the Vietnamese intelligentsia. Our people and state highly value the VSP's outstanding contributions to our people's democratic and national revolution in the past as well as in their socialist revolutionary undertaking at present.

On the occasion of this glorious anniversary of the VSP, the Vietnamese Communists warmly acclaim the great achievements you comrades have scored in the past 40 years.

During the entire course of the struggle for independence, freedom, and socialism, the fraternal VSP and the Vietnam Democratic Party have always stood shoulder to shoulder with the CPV; have always been of one mind with the CPV in their joint efforts to firmly maintain and develop relations, solidarity, cordiality, and lasting cooperation; and have provided mutual assistance in their joint advance, as highly venerated and beloved Uncle Ho has recommended to us. The CPV will forever remember the loyal militant comradeship, the trust, and the thorough and all-round support the VSP has unswervingly given it.

Dear comrades, the CPV is now endeavoring to carry out a very weighty and urgent task: To do a good job in preparing for the Sixth National CPV Congress, while resolving urgent economic and social problems, in order to promote production, gradually stabilize the people's life, and firmly maintain national defense and security. It has been whipping up among our people a seething emulation movement to score practical achievements in honor of the Sixth CPV Congress.

We are very happy to note that the VSP, with its joyous spirit on this anniversary, has warmly endorsed and supported the CPV's socialist revolutionary line; has determinedly participated in our people's movement to perform revolutionary deeds; and has positively participated in the movement to carry out the policies and measures set forth by the CPV and SRV. We are confident that with the entire Vietnamese people strengthening their solidarity and single-mindedness, closing their ranks, and striving to accomplish their tasks in the immediate future, a new impetus and elan will certainly arise, serving as the firm basis for the continuous advance of our country's revolution.

On the occasion of today's joyful anniversary, I hope that the comrade leaders and all members of the fraternal VSP will develop their glorious tradition and score many new, greater successes.

I wish you, comrades, good health and success.

Thank you, comrades.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN SAYS WHEAT SALE TO TEST U.S. TIES

BK250711 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says the current row over wheat sales to China and the Soviet Union is a test of Australian-American relations. Mr Hayden says Australia needs to firmly express its concern to America following the decision by the senate to increase subsidies to U.S. grain producers.

Earlier, the federal government received a warning from Washington against any attempt to link the future of American defense facilities in Australia with the wheat sales issue. The warning came after hints by a number of senior federal government ministers that the facilities could be used as bargaining chips in negotiations on wheat sales to China and the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the prime minister, Mr Hawke, has described as cordial the response from U.S. Secretary of State Mr Shultz to points made by Mr Hawke in a telephone conversation last night. Mr Hawke told Mr Shultz that the sale of American-subsidized wheat to China and the Soviet Union would bring into question the nature of bilateral relationships with Washington. Meanwhile, the Reagan administration has publicly refused to rule out the possibility of extending American wheat export subsidies to the Soviet Union and China.

Comments by the American agriculture secretary, Mr Richard Lyng, are the first official indication that the administration may ignore Australia's protest over the decision.

CANADAS, ARGENTIANA URGED TO FIGHT U.S. SUBSIDIES

BK250910 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The Australian Government has acted to increase international opposition to moves in the United States to sell subsidized wheat to China and the Soviet Union. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has asked Canada and Argentina to join Australia in fighting the American proposal.

Under an amendment to trade legislation that passed the American Senate this week, China and the Soviet Union would be able to buy wheat produced with American Government subsidies. The Australian Government says sales of subsidized American wheat to the two communist countries would be very damaging to Australia's rural sector, because they are the bigget markets for Australia's wheat. It has told the United States that if the proposal goes ahead the nature of American-Australian relations will be widely questioned.

A spokesman for Hawke says the Canadian prime minister, Mr Mulroney, has sgreed to make urgent representations about the issue to the American Government. The president said President Alfonsin of Argentina had been urged to make similar representations as the leader of an efficient agricultural exporting nation and a friend of the United States. However, a Radio Australia correspondent in Washington, Jim Middleton, says the Regan administration has already indicated that it might ignore protests about the proposed wheat sales.

Middleton says the American agricultural secretary, Mr Richard Lyng, has refused to say whether President Reagan will veto the proposal.

[Begin Middleton recording] At a news conference, Mr Lyng admitted that the administration has been discussing whether to widen the wheat subsidy scheme to include the Soviet Union and China even before the Senate had acted. However, he claimed no decision has been made.

Asked whether or not President Reagan would veto the measure, Mr Lyng refused to commit himself one way or the other beyond expressing the belief that the United States would be selling more wheat to Moscow and Beijing in any event. President Reagan is coming under enormous pressure from Congressional members of his Republican Party to accept the extension of the subsidies because of fears that otherwise the party will lose control of the Senate at elections 3 months from now. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE CONCERNED CHIRAC MAY VISIT AGENTS ON HAO

HK250244 Hong Kong AFP in English 0231 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Wellington, July 25 (AFP) -- New Zealand is seeking clarification of suggestions that Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France may visit two french agents released by New Zealand during a South Pacific tour next month. A spokesmans for Prime Minister David Lange said Friday the New Zealand Embassy in France had been asked to "clarify" a report from Paris Thursday that Mr. Chirac might visit the Polynesian atoll of Hao.

French agents Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur have been confined to Hao for three years as part of a settlement of the dispute over the blowing up in Auckland Harbor last July of the Rainbow Warrior, flagship of the Greenpeace anti-nuclear group. The French agents were released from jail in New Zealand two days ago and sent to the atoll at the same time as France apologized for the sabotage and paid seven million dollars in damages to New Zealand.

Mr. Lange's spokesman said that New Zealand's "concern" centered on whether reporters accompanying Mr. Chirac would also travel to Hao 1000 kms (600 miles) east of Tahiti. Under the deal worked out by U.N. Secretary Genral Javier Peres de Cuellar to end the dispute, the pair are "explicity ruled out of media contact," the spokesman noted. He said New Zealand wanted to know whether Mr. Chirac planned to visit Hao and "what the position is."

A spokesman for Mr. Chirac, Denis Baudouin, was quoted Thursday as saying the French premier might visit Hao next month after visits to New Caledonia and Tahiti, but that no decision had been made.

TOLENTINO NOT TO SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO CONSTITUTION

BK241521 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 24 (AFP) -- Arturo Tolentino, leader of a failed coup d'etat against President Corazon Aquino, said Thursday he would not sweal allegiance to the provisional Philippine constitution because to do so would be to lie under oath. Mr. Tolentino, 75, did not say what steps he would take if the government files rebellion charges against him for rejecting the government's conditional offer of clemency.

"For me to take an oath of allegiance to the so-called Freedom Constitution would be to knowingly commit the crime of perjury. The oath would be a false oath," he said in a written statement. "I owe my allegiance to the Republic of the Philippines. I cannot replace that by an oath of my allegiance to an instrument not approved by the Filipino people."

Mrs Aquino has said she will not order the filing of charges against the leaders of the failed july 6 putsch provided they pledge allegiance to a provisional constitution now in effect. She abolished the 1973 Constitution when she assumed power after a popular uprising in February sparked by a disputed presidential election in which the incumbent, Ferdinand Marcos, and his vice-presidential running mate, Mr. Tolentino, were proclaimed the winners.

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales told reporters Wednesday that Mr. Tolentino had asked for two days to reconsider his initial rejection of the clemency offer. The time asked elapsed Thursday, but there was no immediate word on whether the Justice Ministry would proceed with the filing of the charges against Mr. Tolentino. Mr Gonzales told a business club here Thursday that Mrs. Aquino had offered a conditional pardon to leaders of the failed coup because it may not be able to afford protracted legal battles. Mr. Tolentino occupied the plush Manila Hotel with some 5,000 civilian and military followers July 6 and proclaimed a rival government with himself as acting president. The rebellion fizzled out two days later.

PHILIPPINE ARMY TO SWEAR OATH TO CONSTITUTION

HK251035 Hong Kong AFP in English 0939 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 25 (AFP) -- All Filipino soldiers, including those who took part in a failed coup this month, will swear to uphold the country's provisional constitution on Monday, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Friday. The estimated 250,000-strong armed forces, including the Defense Ministry, decided to take the oath "in order that all of this seeming mistrust about the military organization will dissipate," he told a forum of sugar planters here. President Corazon Aquino offered clemency to opposition leader Arturo Tolentino and other key civilians involved in the July 6 putsch if they pledged allegiance, but they rejected this despite possible rebellion charges.

Mr Enrile, in a highly controversial move, had granted clemency to the 300 soldiers who backed Mr Tolentino's failed power play. The minister said he will join the nationwide mass oath-taking set for 8 A.M. (0000 GMT) Monday, "and this will include those who participated in the Manila Hotel incident." Mr Tolentino used the hotel as the coup base.

Mr Enrile also said the military would continue to send troops to areas where communist guerillas are strong even during planned ceasefire talks between government and rebel negotiators. Calling it a "fight and talk strategy," he said "you cannot talk and stop fighting, you cannot fight without talking." "A government must not show weakness in dealing with an adversary such as the New People's Army otherwise the alternative is to raise the white flag." Mr Enrile is openly cynical about the chances of successful peace talks.

AQUINO DEFERS CHARGES AGAINST TOLENTINO

HK250905 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Manila, July 25 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Friday retired an army general who joined a failed putsch here three weeks ago but her justice minister deferred action on the case of opposition leader Arturo Tolentino. Mrs Aquino, who also holds the title of commander-in-chief, retired Brigadier General Antonio Palafox along with four other officers of the same rank on the recommendation of Armed forces Chief General Fidel Ramos, the presidential palace said. The other brigadier generals retired Friday were not involved in the coup attempt led by Mr Tolentino, a Defense Ministry spokesman said. Brig Gen Palafox was retired effective June 27, when his tour of duty officially ended.

Meanwhile, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, who is personally handling the case of Mr Tolentino, "would refrain from making further comment" on the issue, his spokesman George Dy told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "There is no action so far" on Mr Tolentino, who rejected Thursday Mrs Aquino's condition for clemency -- pledging allegiance to a provisional constitution under which she has governed since March. Mr Tolentino proclaimed himself "acting president" July 6 and holed up at the Manila Hotel with thousands of civilians and some 300 troops. The effort collapsed in less than two days after failing to muster popular support. [passage omitted]

Mrs Aquino told reporters the rebellion charges against Mr Tolentino were deferred because she wanted to see the outcome of a planned rally by his supporters on Sunday. "I want to see what happens on Sunday," she said in a brief talk with reporters which was shown by government television. The television station also showed scores of Tolentino supporters gathering outside his suburban Manila home to block what they feared to be his impending arrest.

MARCOS SAID TO DIRECT TOLENTINO'S ACTIONS

OW241157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 24 KYODO -- Leaders of the July 6 failed rebellion were instructed by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos to ask United States President Ronald Reagan to allow him to return to the Philippines, a senior government official said Friday. Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said that Marcos had given "encouragement, support and instructions to the new government" formed by Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino in a telephone conversation with former parliamentarian Rafael Recto. "His final instruction to Recto was (for Tolentino) to draft a resolution and send it to the White House. Send it to Reagan stating that you want me back there," Gonzales quoted Marcos as saying.

Gonzales told a Friday meeting of real estate businessmen that the conversation was overheard by a telephone operator of the hotel shortly after Tolentino had taken his oath as acting president and set up a rival government. Reagan has said that he has not been shown any evidence linking the exiled Philippine leader to the "little abortive coup." Marcos as denied allegations that he had a hand in the 36-hour rebellion. The disclosure was made shortly before Tolentino rejected an offer of clemency by refusing anew to pledge allegiance to the "Freedom Constitution" promulgated by Aquino one month after she took power.

GOVERNMENT MAY BACK OFF ON TOLENTINO PROSECUTION

HK250238 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The government of Philippine President Corazon Aquino appeared to be backing off in prosecuting former Senator Arturo Tolentino and other Marcos loyalists for the failed coup last July 6 and 7. This was hinted by President Aquino and her Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales. Gonzales told the Real Estate Brokers Association in Manila that the Manila Hotel incident may be a giant step towards national healing and unity. President Aquino said it doesn not matter to her if she was accused of being too soft and thus responsible for the attempt to establish another government during the Manila Hotel incident. She said her primary concern is to save lives. These statements were made by Gonzales and Aquino a day after he issued an ultimatum to Tolentino to recognize the Aquino government or be charged with rebellion for the Manila Hotel incident.

On his part, Tolentino, who was former foreign minister under the Marcos government, remained firm on his stand to defy the Aquino government. He said he will be committing a crime of perjury by taking an oath of allegiance to Aquino's Freedom Constitution which was never approved by the people.

TOLENTINO TO RECOGNIZE CONSTITUTION IF PEOPLE DO

HK250457 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Former Senator Arturo Tolentino says he will consider the new constitution valid if it is approved by the people in a plebiscite. Tolentino made this statement during a long-distance radio interview in Iloilo. He said that although he does not recognize the authority of (certain) members of the Con-Com [Constitutional Commission], if the majority of Filipinos approve the new constitution he will consider it valid. He reiterated that he is the rightful president of the country.

AQUINO REITERATES COMMITMENT TO FREE ENTERPRISE

HK250306 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] President Aquino has reiterated her commitment to free enterprise and the entry of more foreign investment. She said that the Philippines would in particular welcome more trade with Australia. More on this from FEBC correspondent Al Dovar.

[Begin Dovar recording] President Aquino spoke at the 11th joint meeting of the Philippines-Australia business cooperation committee at the Hotel Intercontinental. She said that the businessmen of the two countries have a lot to say to each other. The president said the country now offers a splendid investment opportunity, specially in agriculture.

She cited the efforts of her government to radically unchain the economy from its state controls. The president said that although the economy has been bogged down by the inefficient crony capitalism it actually has huge capacity for growth. She advised foreign businessmen not to be put off by the early growth signs in the economy which are evident in the labor front [sentence as heard]. She added that management and labor are settling down to a new and sustainable free collective bargaining in industrial relations.

$100 MILLION OF MARCOS WEALTH RECOVERED

HK240937 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 24 (AFP) -- The Philippines Government has recovered some 100 million dollars in cash from deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and his business associates, an official leading the assets hunt said here Thursday. Minister Jovito Salonga, head of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, also said Manila wants to know the full extent of Mr. Marcos's wealth before deciding whether to go to court to regain the rest of it or agree to a settlement with him.

Mr. Salonga told a forum here that his panel has regained some two billion pesos (100 million dollars) in cash from Mr. Marcos's associates, some 200 titles to prime real estate estimated at 10 billion pesos (500 million dollars) and shares of stocks of "inestimable value." The cash includes proceeds from company shares held in trust for Mr. Marcos by business fronts who agreed to turn them over in exchange for legal immunity. Mr. Salonga told reporters after the forum that Manila will defer the decision on suing Mr. Marcos or settling out of court "until after we have identified all his ill-gotten wealth." Estimates of the Marcos fortune run as high as 10 billion dollars. Mr. Marcos fled to exile in Hawaii in February following a popular uprising that installed Corazon Aquino as president.

The commission has granted pharmaceuticals tycoon Jose Campos immunity from prosecution for having acted as a business front for Mr. Marcos on condition that he turn over the Marcos assets and properties in his trust. Mr. Salonga Wednesday turned over to Mrs. Aquino some 150 million pesos (7.3 million dollars) in cash from Mr Campos. At Thursday's forum, Mr. Salonga said more Marcos "cronies" were now "on the point of unloading their ill-gotten wealth" to the commission like Mr. Campos did, but refused to identify them.

He denounced a proposal pending before a 48-man panel now drafting a new constitution to end the summary powers of the commission to freeze suspected "ill-gotten wealth" upon the adoption of the new charter. The resolution followed criticisms from big business and the press of the Salonga commission's freezing of suspect shares of at least 200 corporations. "We may be committing a greater crime against the Filipino people who own this wealth" if the resolution is passed, he added. He said "sensitive proceedings" were now underway abroad to recover the "most gigantic loot in history" and adverse publicity of the commission's power here could affect the proceedings or make "cronies" change their minds. He noted that the United States and Switzerland had on their own initiative frozen Mr. Marcos's assets in those countries. "Why should they stick their necks out for the Filipino people when we are losing the guts to do that?" he said.

ONGPIN SAYS IMF TALKS PROCEEDING 'SMOOTHLY'

HK230423 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Jul 86 p 2

[By Daniel Yu]

[Text] The government has submitted a number of requests for budgetary support from the World Bank to cover the expected P27-billion shortfall in the national budget this year.

A senior monetary official disclosed yesterday that government revenues this year will reach only P87 billion, against the P113 billion programmed under the revised national government budget.

Two requests, both for amounts ranging from 200 million to 250 million, have already been forwarded to the World Bank. The government is also contemplating asking the Bank to co-finance a 400-million facility.

The first program loan was announced by Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin earlier and will assist the government primarily in the rehabilitation of the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) and the Philippine National Bank (PNB).

The second program loan will be earmarked for the rehabilitation of the 15 non-financial government institutions.

"These program loans will have very major budgetary support consequences and will help in covering what is perceived to be a large deficit for this year," the official explained.

The budget deficit is one of the critical issues the government is discussing with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) team now in town in connection with negotiations for a new standby credit agreement covering the next 18 months.

Proceeds from the first program loan would hopefully be available by October this year and would help partly finance the budget shortfall in the third quarter. No date for availment has been set for the second program loan.

The 400-million co-financing facility is still in the preliminary stages of discussion. The official said that if the elements of the various reform programs are found acceptable by the World Bank, it may be willing to lead a co-financing scheme.

The official said the facility would be similar to a program in Chile where, instead of lending its own money, the World Bank guaranteed certain facilities available which become marketable in the international financial market.

The budget deficit issue is actually one of the more critical elements in the ongoing talks with the IMF and the government is trying its best to justify the deficit and the need for a growth-oriented budget.

The government is seeking more financing from abroad to cover its revenue shortfall since the IMF discourages, as much as possible, national government borrowings from domestic credit sources.

Yesterday, Finance Minister Ongpin said that talks with the IMF have proceeded smoothly and have touched on several issues, including the budget deficit. He however declined to disclose details.

Monetary sources said however a problem may crop up with regard the issue of financing the national government deficit which, based on available data, will largely be done through borrowings from the domestic market.

Financing for the deficit will be as follows: P18.2 billion from treasury bills, P305 billion from treasury notes, P7.2 billion in central Bank borrowings, P3.5 billion in social security system (SSS) treasury notes and some P1.7 billion from foreign sources.

Sources said the IMF team intends to study the economic aggregates submitted by the government and will set ceilings, including one on the budget deficit.

IMF URGES GREATER 'REALISM' IN PROJECTIONS

HK230417 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] The International Monetary Fund has argued for more realism in a number of the government's macro-economic projections such as the total revenues to be generated this year and the actual size of the deficit to be incurred in this year's budget, a high-ranking government official disclosed yesterday.

The official, who sits in the government panel currently negotiating with the IMF for a new standby credit arrangement from the Fund, said the IMF team cast some doubts on whether or not the revenue target for this year can be achieved, considering the revenue shortfall during the first few months of the year.

The government, it was learned, presented 1986 revenue targets of P85.7 billion (including P4.1 billion from the Economic Support Fund of the United States) and total expenditures of P112.7 billion, resulting in a P27 billion deficit.

The IMF negotiating team, it was learned, raised concern over the possibilty that the revenue shortfall suffered during the first few months of the year might continue the rest of the year.

Another official earlier said the government incurred a P3.7 billion revenue shortfall during the first semester.

The official indicated that certain changes may have to be made on the various assumptions presented by the goverment to the IMF to make them more realistic.

The official stressed the necessity of having realistic assumptions "because if we erred, this might jeopardize our standby program" (with the IMF).

The official added the government would like to agree on certain ceilings to be set by the Fund based on more realistic assumptions by the government.

The attitude of the IMF mission is "one of total cooperation" with the government's arguments that the country needs to post a positive growth in gross national product this year, the official said.

"But they just want realism in our set of assumptions," the official said.

The cooperation being shown by the IMF negotiating team was evident when it indicated that the government would have ample room to determine the size of the budget deficit it would incur this year, the official said.

But the fund would like to be sure that the government's projections on the deficit and other figures and the basis for these projections are correct, the official said.

It was learned that the government and the IMF negotiating teams tackled the issue of the 15 major government corporations last Saturday and the need to have effective monitoring systems put in place to ensure the viability of their operations.

GOVERNMENT TO SUBMIT PROGRAM TO WORLD BANK, IMF

HK250507 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The government will submit its [words indistinct] to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund tomorrow. This includes the detailed reforms to be undertaken by the present administration with regard to the government financial institution, GSIS [Government Security and Insurance Service]. Jesus Estanislao, chairman of the Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP] says this is the last condition set by the World Bank and the IMF for the release of a ($250) million loan for the GSIS. Part of the loan will be used for the rehabilitation of the DBP and the PNB [Philippine National Bank].

BAYAN NATIONAL CONGRESS REAFFIRMS COMMITMENTS

HK230357 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Jul 86 p 19

[Text] Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) reaffirmed its commitment during its second national congress over the weekend to push for a national constitution and campaign for peace and reconciliation through successful ceasefire talks "based on justice, national freedom and democracy."

The cause-oriented group said it sees "no basic changes in sight."

In Bayan's analysis of the present political situation read by Loretta Ann Rosales, one of the group's ranking officials, Bayan said, "It is obvious that no decisive effort is being exerted to break away from the domination of the economy by multilateral institutions and foreign-vested interests... Even remnants of the Marcos regime, guilty of delivering the economy to wholesale domination by the IMF-WB (International Monetary Fund-World Bank) have found their niche in the new dispensation..."

But Bayan still maintains its position of critical support for President Corazon C. Aquino's government. Bayan outlined its tasks include:

-- Consolidation of its ranks as the national federation for national independence.
-- Rally the majority of the Filipino people and mobilize them to defend democratic gains and oppose U.S. intervention.

During the congress, Bayan members also went through a cathartic period when Lean Alejandro, secretary-general, read the annual report which assessed the low and high points of the organization.

Alejandro summed up again the losses from the decision to boycott the presidential elections.

He said despite the initial setbacks during the formative stage -- when several personalities and groups walked out of the Bayan founding congress -- Bayan was able to "establish itself as a national political center" by October 1985.

The boycott position led to many problems and prevented Bayan from "seizing the initiative..." but Alejandro said "one saving factor for overcoming these difficulties is Bayan's firm roots among basic masses..."

Since its foundation, Alejandro said Bayan grew in terms of member organizations by over 332 percent with most of the sectors registering an increase after the May 1985 congress.

The biggest increase came from the labor groups, from 36 last year, members from the sector climbed to 356 today.

The number of peasant organizations increased (Kilusang Magbubukid ng Philipinas) [Peasants' Movement] was formed and joined Bayan. [sentence as published]

Bayan now has 18 regional and sub-regional chapters, 50 provincial chapters, 147 municipal chapters and hundreds of organizing committees nationwide.

"On the whole, Bayan has advanced. But even the advance could have been more far reaching if we did not commit serious errors along the way. The point is to learn from these mistakes and be resolute in rectifying them," Alejandro stressed.

He continued, "...the point is not self-flagellation, no breast beating, for both will get us nowhere...During our lowest moments, some of us even thought that Bayan should be dissolved. But a historical appraisal of the past year leads us to conclude that on the balance sheet we have advanced."

"The present situation confirms the need for Bayan to continue. There is a historical need for Bayan to advance," Alejandro said.

Tanada on Aquino Support

OW191059 Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 19 KYODO -- A prominent Filipino leader urged the biggest left-wing federation in the Philippines Saturday to support the government of President Corazon Aquino, which he said is beset and beleaguered by "forces of the status quo." Former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, chairman of the New Patriotic Federation (Bayan), issued the call at the start of a two-day national congress of the federation, which claims 1,000 member organizations nationwide.

"The present government has shown strong signs of a populist orientation, but the alarm has been raised by the forces of the status quo. These forces are powerful, backed as they are by a mighty foreign power," said the 87-year-old Tanada.

"Her government is beset and beleaguered from many sides and the bogey of communism is beginning to be raised against it," he said, adding that Aquino's enemies are being held back by their knowledge that she "still commands the support of our people." Though Tanada did not name the forces ranged against the Aquino government, a Bayan paper distributed to congress delegates pointed to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel Ramos as leading "remnants of the fascist forces" allegedly supported by the United States. The paper, which presented Bayan's analysis of the political situation, said the Enrile-Ramos group forms part of the "rather bizarre coalition of liberal and fascist forces" that make up the new government. Enrile and Ramos led the military revolt last February that sparked the popular uprising which ended Ferdinand Marcos' 20-year rule and installed Aquino as president.

Bayan said the present situation "can only lead to further crisis" and "cannot last long" because it "is working to the prejudice of the ruling local elite and U.S. imperialist interests." It said that the "counterinsurgency grumblings: in both the Enrile-Ramos and pro-Marcos military camps, "the recent Manila Hotel coup fiasco, the unabated and well-financed loyalist activities, and the warmongering of the U.S.," are ominous signs of "fascist restoration."

Bayan...owes it to the country to assist the present government in its populist goals, lend it support, and through its people-based organizations help maintain and strengthen the power of the people which alone can match and finally overcome the admittedly superior resources of the status quo," Tanada said.

Although Bayan had called for a boycott of snap presidential polls in February, Bayan leader Leon Alejandro said some 200 of its leaders have been appointed to local government posts in a number of provinces. Three of Bayan's regional leaders occupy sensitive government positions while a number were appointed as delegates to the commission drafting a proposed constitution.

Among those who attended the opening session of the congress, the second since Bayan's founding last year, were diplomats from Vietnam, Cuba and Britain. Six Japanese groups, including the Movement for Peace and Democracy, were among a number of international left-leaning organizations which sent observers to the congress.

Accuses U.S. of 'Political Meddling'

HK220722 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 21 Jul 86 pp 1,2

[Text] The civilian-military coalition that swept President Aquino to power is in danger of breaking up due to U.S. political meddling. Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [New People's Alliance], a national federation of more than 1,000 leftist organizations, yesterday came up with this assessment of the current political situation at the close of its two-day congress at the University of the Philippines.

According to Bayan, the Aquino government is split into two factions: the liberal bloc that draws support from Church, business, and cause-oriented groups, and the so-called "fascist" camp headed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief Gen Fidel V. Ramos.

"One faction wields power through popular support, the other through the barrel of the gun," Bayan said. "Untenable as it is, this setup cannot last long."

Bayan accused the United States of pitting one faction against the other to thwart attempts at reform by the Aquino government.

According to Bayan, the U.S. Government seeks to consolidate its hold over the military by whipping up anti-communist hysteria.

Bayan noted that erstwhile pro-Marcos military leaders who directed a much-criticized counter-insurgency program were accomodated in the new government owing to U.S. pressure.

Supports Cease-fire Talks

OW210123 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Manila, July 21 KYODO -- The Philippines' biggest leftwing federation, the New Patriotic Alliance (Bayan), Sunday said it supports the cease-fire talks between the government of President Corazon Aquino and the communist-led New People's Army (NPA). The federation said it backs the negotiations "to seek a peaceful political solution to the armed conflict arising from injustice and oppression in Philippine society."

In a resolution adopted at the end of its two-day national congress, Bayan also said it will support "all legitimate demands raised by either party" during the talks, which may lead to the end of the 17-year insurgency. A Bayan leader said the demands may include the implementation of "genuine land reform," the dissolution of civilian home defense units (militia), and the dismantling of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The Aquino government and the underground leftwing umbrella organization, the National Democratic Front (NDF), have named their negotiators for the talks, which have not yet begun. The NDF consists of the Communist Party and its military arm, the NPA, and other outlawed worker, peasant, youth and religious organizations.

Another resolution called for a campaign to gather one million signatures seeking to declare the Philippines a nuclear-free and military base-free country. It commended members of the commission drafting a new constitution who advocated the removal of foreign military bases from Philippine territory in a proposed article on national territory. Bayan also passed a resolution urging the Aquino government to confiscate all lands belonging to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and his "cronies" who have been known to have committed crimes against the people. Marcos, now living in exile in Hawaii after he was ousted in a civilian-backed military revolt last February, is facing charges that he, his family and associates amassed ill-gotten wealth during his 20-year rule.

A separate resolution condemned the recent attempt by Marcos loyalists, led by former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino, to set up a rival government.

Bayan Secretary General Leandro Alejandro said the political situation is still unstable and that the conflicts among the various political forces have not yet been resolved. He added that the federation should be "battle-ready in case the military tries something." Several leaders and members of the federation, which is suspected by the military of being a communist front, have either been killed or have been kidnapped allegedly by members of the military since Bayan was established in May last year.

Criticizes Con-Com

HK240410 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The militant Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) yesterday considered a "big letdown" the Constitutional Commission's [Con-Com] approval Monday of the unicameral [as published] form of legislature.

Bayan said it means a "restoration of the traditional politics" and shows how the "conservative tendency is becoming dominant" in the Commission.

Baltazar Pinguel, Bayan spokesman said the return to the two-chamber system, with a Senate and a House of Representatives, "prevents a more democratic representation from the basic masses in society."

He said, past experience had shown that the legislature would eventually be dominated and controlled by the "elite class," composed of "landlords and compradors." He added that these people are "opposed to popular demands" often made by "oppressed sectors" like the peasants and workers.

Pinguel told the 'CHRONICLE,' that Bayan was not wholly for unicameralism but for a "people's parliament," which is unicameral in form. He explained that the difference lies in its content. He said the people's parliament proposal, modelled after the Cuban Consitution, was initiated by Bayan chairman Lorenzo M. Tanada after he had studied constitutions of other countries. The Tanada proposal was later accepted by Bayan's two million members.

Pinguel explained that under the people's parliament, each barrio, town, city and province shall elect their repective people's congresses. The representatives shall then elect from among themselves deputies to the Parliament.

The parliament shall be composed of deputies who represent political parties, that got more than 5 percent of votes cast, sectoral organizations, and the autonomous regions.

MINISTRY DENIES RUMORS OF ENRILE RESIGNATION

HK250821 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The defense ministry press officer called the rumors that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has resigned or has been dismissed from his post as nonsense. Press officer Eduardo Pangilinan made the remarks to deny rumors which spread rapidly in metro Manila since Wednesday. According to him, everything at the defense ministry is normal. In fact, he added, Enrile has been very busy in receiving callers since yesterday morning, including Admiral [name indistinct], commander in chief of the Pacific fleet of the U.S. Navy.

SISON CRITICIZES ENRILE STATEMENTS ON DETAINEES

HK250430 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jul 86 p 27

[Text] Former political detainee Jose Maria Sison, alleged chariman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, resented yesterday the comparison between former political detainees and Marcos loyalists.

Sison, who is a visiting fellow of the Asian Center at the University of the Philippines, was responding to statements of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile comparing the treatment of the Aquino government to Dante Buscayno and Sison himself and to Marcos loyalists who rebelled at the Manila Hotel led by former Senator Arturo M. Tolentino.

"I must remind Mr. Enrile that Buscayno and I underwent torture and other gross violations of constitutional and human rights and that we spent more than a total of 18 years of maximum security detention," Sison said.

He added, "In comparision Mr. Tolentino and his cohorts have not been arrested and detained for a single day for the Manila Hotel incident."

Enrile virtually favored the non-filing of charges against the leaders of the failed coup despite a recommendation of a penel probing the Manila Hotel incident of filing rebellion charges against 40 loyalist leaders.

Enrile indicated that the Aquino government must be consistent in adopting the policy of reconciliation to Marcos loyalists, after the same policy was adopted when Sison and Buscayno were released.

By being apologist for the Marcos loyalists, Enrile is adding weight to the public perception that he had a hand in the Manila Hotel incident, Sison alleged.

The chairman of the Guardian, the military group that took part in the incident in support of Tolentino, is Col. Gringo Honasan who is Enrile's chief security officer, Sison alleged.

Sison also pointed out that Rene Cayetano, whom Sison claimed is a trusted political and legal crony of Enrile, is also organizing the Nacionalista Party from the ranks of the crumbling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan.

Sison also took Enrile to task for making extravagant statements against the supposedly inconsistent Aquino policy in handling the Manila Hotel incident and statements for the perpetuation of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

"Enrile is loudly and actively undermining the authority, policy-making initiative and negotiating position of the Aquino presidency vis-a-vis that of the U.S."

ENRILE, RAMOS TARGETS ON NPA ASSASSINATION LIST

HK150357 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 12 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), specifically its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), under whose umbrella the dreaded "Sparrow Unit" operates, has reportedly lined up a list of assassination targets, including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Gen. Fidel Ramos, armed forces chief of staff, and heads of various multinational companies in the Philippines.

The list of the underground movement's assassination targets was contained in seized subversive documents. Some names were called from interviews with captured NPA "hit men" which became the basis of confidential report made by political analyst Dr. John Whitehall, which was submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Defense and Foreign Affaris of the Australian Parliament.

The heads of multinational firms were included in the list because of what the communists described as their role in the exploitation of the country's economy for their own benefits.

The CPP, Whitehall said, also accused Enrile and Ramos of being an extension of the Marcos administration.

The communist movement, he said, had also decided to oppose the government of President Corazon Aquino whom the movement accused of being ineffective.

The decision to expand the terrorism of the underground movement, said Whitehall, was reached during the CPP's last plenary session to complement the organization's political offensives.

Whitehall's report, however, disclosed that the plan to assassinate the heads of multinational firms was shelved in the meantime to give way to the political expansion program of the communists, but such a plan remains one of the options which the CPP intends to use to pursue its objective.

In addition to Enrile and Ramos, other top government officials were also on the "hit list" of the CPP, Whitehall said.

Whitehall strongly recommended to the Australian government that assistance to the Philippine government, especially to the country's military, be increased substantially because of what he pointed out as the increasing influence of the communist organization which had expanded its base by infiltrating all levels of society.

In his report, Whitehall, stressed that the underground movement in the Philippines has infiltrated some of the high positions in the government and influenced the political ideology of the student and labor sectors as well as other cause-oriented groups.

Whitehall sees a transition period which is veering towards either a socialist or communist form of government.

He warned that the collapse of the democratic government in the Philippines could result in adverse effects to the security of the entire Southeast Asian region, including Australia.

He said because of its limited defense capabilities, Australia might not be able to replace the security umbrella provided by Clark Air Force Base and Subic Naval Base is these U.S. bases were to be removed.

A report made by the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate headed by Sen. Charles Percy showed that the communist movement in the Philippines has adopted a plan to expand what the underground described as the successful operation of its "Death Squads" in Davao City.

NPA REPORTEDLY SMUGGLING THROUGH CAGAYAN PROVINCE

HK250456 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 24 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[By Cecilio Francisco Jr.]

[Text] The New People's Army has transformed Cagayan Province into a transhipment point for smuggled firearms, ammunition and sophisticated communication equipment.

The war material is reportedly being moved to the Cordilleras uplands of North Luzon and other strategic points in the Cagayan Valley region and the Ilocos provinces in support of the NPA's guerrilla war against government forces.

This was gathered by Armed Forces chief of staff, Gen Fidel V. Ramos following an inspection of the Ilocos provinces.

General Ramos were informed by field commanders that the extensive coastline of Cagayan is serving as an ideal place for the smuggling of firearms and other equipment needed by the guerrillas.

The commanders told Ramos that some 30,000 assorted ammunition, a cache of firearms, and two-way radios have been smuggled into Cagayan. These materiel were subsequently distributed to guerrilla bases in the Cordillera highlands as well as in Vintar, the biggest town of Ilocos Norte, they added.

Declassified documents made available by the field commanders indicate that the two-way citizen band radios are purchased locally. A captured NPA document narrated that businessmen selling the radio sets do so only on a cash-on-delivery basis.

In a trip to the Ilocos General Ramos was accompanied by Brig Gen Manuel Ribo, Regional Unified Command [RUC] 2 commander, Col Jesus de la Cruz, RUC I commander, and the provincial commanders of Abra, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur and La Union. They were briefed by local officials and concerned residents on the NPA's attempts to infiltrate their respective places.

The officials spoke of nightly visits of NPA teams armed with long firearms. Some came on horseback.

The strangers explain the visits as intended to lend local residents assistance and security in the absence of policemen, the officials said.

The field commanders also said that such visits are the NPA's system of infiltrating and eventually taking control of an area.

At Camp Crame, meanwhile, Maj Gen Renato S de Villa ordered yesterday the relief of four enlisted men of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] and the police station commander of Jasaan, Misamis Orential.

The lawmen were relieved pending the outcome of the investigation on a clash between military and CHDF [Civilian Home Defence Force] personnel and members of the so-called Philippine Benevolent Christian Missionaries [PBCM] resulting in the killing of 12 persons, and injuries to three others.

The incident took place last July 5 when a PBCM member went into barangay San Antonio and took some vegetables without paying for them. In the evening of the same day San Antonio residents were holding a meeting at the basketball court when stones coming from the PBCM camp rained on them. A similar stoning incident again erupted last July 8.

On July 11, the police station commander of Jasaan and his men served a warrant of arrest on Tomas Eugenio, PBCM founder whose arrest was resisted by 17 PBCM members reportedly armed with bolos who rushed the lawmen. The latter fired warning shots into the air but were ignored forcing them to shoot at the armed PBCM members.

GRAVES OF SLAIN 'GOVERNMENT AGENTS' FOUND

HK240939 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Cagayan De Oro, Philippines, July 24 (AFP) -- Military officers said Thursday they had found graves containing the remains of 20 suspected government spies slain by leftist guerrillas, raising to 105 the total of such bodies recovered near here. The military discovered the bodies a week ago in a village outside the town of Claveria in this southern province of Misamis Oriental, regional military commander Brigadier General Mariano Adalem said. The victims were buried in shallow graves, with one grave containing the remains of nine victims, he said.

The military said the unidentified victims had been executed by the communist New People's Army (NPA) on suspicion that they were government agents. The military authorities would not comment on whether the guerrillas' suspicions were true. Earlier, the NPA Regional Command confirmed that the executions had been carried out from late 1985 onwards, but said that those responsible had acted on their own and were being investigated by their comrades. The discovery of the Claveria Graves followed the unearthing in Masamis Oriental of other sets of graves, known here as "killing fields," holding a total of 85 bodies. A former NPA member said some of the victims, including guerillas and civilians, have been tortured to death.

NPA ANNOUNCES PLAN TO KILL 'SELECTED TARGETS'

HK251205 Hong Kong AFP in English 1141 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, July 25 (AFP) -- The communist New People's Army (NPA) announced here Friday that it intended to kill "selected targets" even as army spokesmen said they had uncovered the rebel plan. In a statement sent to newsmen, the NPA provincial operational command in Cebu province said the rebels would strike at certain groups if the military prolonged its "all-out repression campaign." The NPA said these groups included "Marcos-loyalists, die-hard fascists within the new Armed Forces of the Philippines, regular and paramilitary troopers ... big businessmen," and "other persons with blood-debts to the people or who are heavily involved in counter-insurgency."

Meanwhile, Philippine constabulary chief Colonel Edgardo Abenina said Friday that the military in Cebu had uncovered plans by the insurgents to set up militia units in various parts of the province in addition to staging possible raids, ambushes and liquidation of certain individuals. However, Col. Abenina said that the NPA seemed to be waiting for the right time to stage these raids and killings. He said they had captured a copy of the NPA list but would not say who was on the list. He did say that those on the list, mostly military men, had been warned. NPA spokesmen here admitted Wednesday that they had such a hit list.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON TOLENTINO PLEDGE

THE FOLLOWING CORRECTION PERTAINS TO THE ITEM HEADLINED "Tolentino To Make Pledge 24 Jul or Be Charged", published in the 24 July Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Page p 4, paragraph one, line seven:

...senator and his about 40 identified supporters ... (supplying indistinct words, "about 40")